



THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Price of a cuppa
Social cost of
the tea
and sugar trade
Body talk
London fashion -
self-conscious,
street-wise
Family friend
Wanted - a champion
for the
normal household
Trying time
The decline of
rugby union
in state schools

Portfolio

The weekly prize in *The Times* Portfolio competition next weekend will be £40,000 as there was no weekly winner on Saturday. The £2,000 daily prize was won by Mrs C. Weir of Tadworth, Surrey.
Portfolio list, page 16. How to play, information service, back page.

PLO team meets Howe today

Two representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization will meet Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, today amid tight security and protests from pro-Israel groups. Dr Elias Khoury, Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, and Mr Muhammad Milhem, a former West Bank mayor, will be joined by a Jordanian delegation in the talks.

Israel's anger, page 4

Spending battle

Ministers are preparing to do battle with the Treasury over threatened cuts in departmental spending needed by Mr Nigel Lawson to finance tax cuts.

Page 4

Swing to left

A mild swing to the Socialists was indicated by early results in Belgium's general election.

Royal concern

International terrorism has added a new threat to civilized existence, the Queen said at a state dinner in Nassau in the Bahamas.

Page 7

Pay spiral

Private sector pay is continuing to rise in spite of expectations that inflation will still fall, according to two reports out today.

Page 4

Bamber inquiry

Alleged police blunders during the investigation into the killing of five members of the Bamber family in August are being investigated by a senior officer.

Page 3

Fares alarm

The transport Bill will mean huge public transport fare rises and cuts in services, councils say.

Page 3

Fabius triumph

France's Prime Minister, M. Laurent Fabius, roused French Socialists to a fighting mood and stole the show at their national congress in Toulouse.

Page 7

\$3m McGuigan

Barry McGuigan of Ireland has been offered \$3 million to meet Azumah Nelson of Ghana for the undisputed featherweight boxing championship of the world.

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Leader page, 13

Letters: On hijacking, from Mr M. Copeland (Snr); Ulster talks, from Mr P. W. Duncanson.
Leading articles: The terrorist threat; Britain and the Caribbean; Pakistan.

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US-Egyptian relations hijacked; controlling future riots; what Mrs Thatcher will tell the Commons; quinine, empire-builder extraordinary. Monday Page: men in blue, wives in black.

Obituary, page 14
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Firms with too few blacks may lose deals

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Companies seeking government contracts are soon likely to be required to disclose how many blacks and Asians they employ. If shown to be discriminating against coloured staff, they will almost certainly not be given the work.

The step towards American-style "contract compliance" is being discussed by Home Office ministers after the recent spate of inner-city riots. A decision is expected within weeks.

While ministers are anxious that potential contractors would not be asked needlessly prying questions, they are determined that employers must realize they cannot expect to obtain millions of pounds' worth of work unless they are seen to be following equal opportunities legislation.

"It has got to be enough to make people realize we mean business without being unduly obtrusive," a senior Home Office source said yesterday.

The debate among ministers, now reaching its final stages, centres on how much contractors should be required to disclose. But a specific question on how many coloured people bidding companies employ now appears likely.

The Government is certain to resist fixing percentages for quotas of black people. It is also determined not to follow the example of the Greater London Council and ask contractors to complete questionnaires about employment policy with what are considered "irrelevant questions".

Instead ministers are seeking to steer a middle course which will not only appeal to most Conservative MPs but will also impress the black community.

Mr David Waddington, Home Office minister responsible for race relations, confirmed in a television interview yesterday that he and colleagues were moving towards "contract compliance".

But he added: "I don't think we can have reverse discrimination in this country."

"We cannot have a situation where we tell an employer that if he must have 15 per cent of his workforce black even if that meant recruiting people to do

jobs when they were not able to carry out those jobs properly."

If companies are questioned about their percentages of ethnic employees it is likely to anger right-wing Conservative MPs, who will want to know why a government which has scrapped fair wages legislation and acted against the closed shop in an attempt to prevent employers from being confronted with unnecessary restrictions, is now planning these steps.

Home Office deliberations coincide with a renewed effort by the Government to improve its own record on recruiting coloured employees after the initial results of ethnic monitoring within the Civil Service has disclosed a disturbing trend.

In areas where between 4 and 5 per cent of the population are black less than one per cent of the Civil Service are from the ethnic minorities. Although the ethnic survey will not be completed until 1987-88, ministers have already reviewed recruitment and promotion practices.

With the troubles of Brixton, Handsworth, Toxteth and Tottenham fresh in their minds, Home Office ministers and officials are holding meetings to discuss strategy. Among the priorities is how to attract more coloured people to the police forces.

Although recruitment has more than doubled since 1982, only 700 out of 125,000 police officers are coloured and the Home Office admits that in spite of intense efforts over the past few years the success rate has been very limited.

Mr Waddington, who recently visited Chicago, where 35 per cent of the police are black, including the chief police officer, said on *Independent World* television's *Weekend World* there are many signs that if you can increase the number of black policemen you can avert a lot of trouble.

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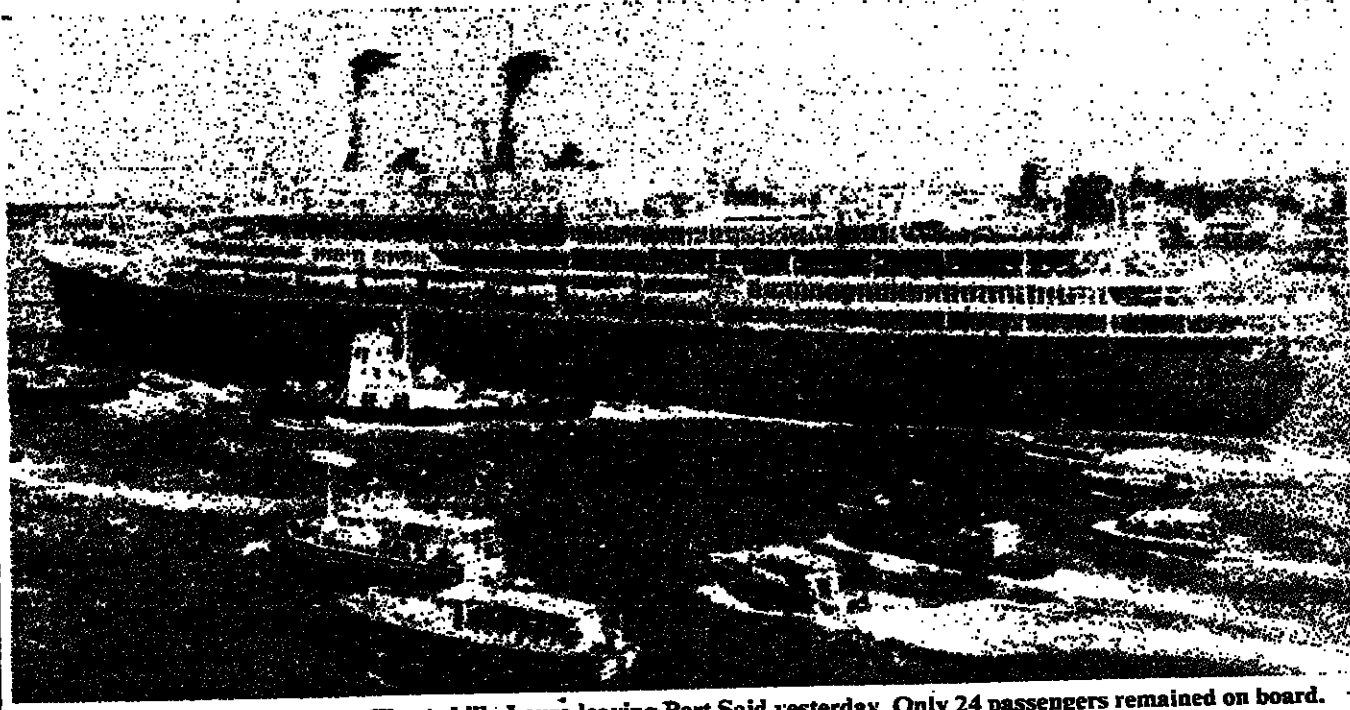
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The Achille Lauro leaving Port Said yesterday. Only 24 passengers remained on board.

Reagan seeks to heal rift with Egypt on hijackers

From Robert Fisk, Cairo

American Embassy officials in Cairo last night embarked on a major diplomatic campaign to repair relations with Egypt after America's interception of four Palestinian hijackers to Tunis had prompted President Mubarak to accuse Mr Reagan of "air piracy".

Thousands of anti-American demonstrators fought riot police in the street of Cairo at the weekend, while Arab states throughout the Gulf blamed Washington for an act of "official terrorism" and advised fellow Arab states against "continuing trust in the United States".

President Reagan tried to heal the wounds of a dramatic and painful weekend by writing a warm, personal note to Mr Mubarak which - according to US diplomats here - showed "a good understanding of Egypt's position".

Mr Nicholas Veliotis, the

American Ambassador, who delivered the letter to Mr Mubarak, said publicly that Egypt had prevented "a catastrophe of incalculable proportions" by negotiating the release of the 481 passengers and crew of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro last week, while a senior American official at the embassy described President Reagan's message to the Egyptian leader as "a good first step" in restoring relations.

Such gestures may not, however, be enough to restore Egypt's self-respect - or her trust in the US. Only after the Egyptian airliner had been released by the Italian authorities yesterday - its four Palestinian hijackers in custody but their two PLO escorts allowed to fly to Yugoslavia - did President Mubarak permit the Italian liner to leave Port Said.

For much of the previous

night, Egyptian detectives in plain clothes had been interviewing the crew on board the ship, including six British girls who yesterday evening described their experience at the hands of the Palestinian gunmen.

If the weekend was a humiliating one for the Egyptians, it must have been an equally distasteful one for the PLO, even if its leader Mr Yasser Arafat - who found himself in Senegal at the height of the international crisis - did not appear to realize it. For the organization behind the hijacking turned out to be led by Abu Abbas, the leader of the Tunis faction of the Palestine Liberation Front, and a supporter of Mr Arafat against his Syrian opponents in Damascus and Lebanon.

Although not agreeing with the PLO leader politically, Mr Abbas - one of the two

Continued on back page, col 1

Women relive ordeal

Gunman saved Britons' lives

It was, in its way, the most gentle story to come from the tragedy of the Achille Lauro. In the rather seedy coffee shop of Shepherd's Hotel on the Nile, the six English women who had been hostages on board the Italian cruise liner seemed happy to tell their tale, curiously unaware of how dramatic it was, admitting quickly that, yes, they, too, thought they were brave (Robert Fisk writes from Cairo).

They sat in a row in front of the television lights, the five dancers from "Los Ferraros" and the ship's beautician, most of them with Cockney accents and names that were so popular back in the Sixties: Jane and Leslie, Michelle and Louise and Carina and, surprisingly, Francesca. They answered questions in that special way that people do when they have been

through a lifetime of experience in a few hours.

Jane Gooch talked most in a thick, Southern accent, revealing that the four Palestinian gunmen who took over the liner a week ago had threatened to kill them all, abusing them because they were English, cursing Mrs Thatcher as they separated the young women into a corner of a lounge. For four hours, they had been forced to sit on the deck on their own with cans of fuel beside them.

It was one of the gunmen called "Omar" who, according to Jane Gooch, saved their lives. "They liked to threaten us, I think because we were young," she said. "They were very young, in their twenties. This one called Omar saved our lives because the other three wanted to kill us. He sat by us

all the time. He said if he fell asleep, they would kill us."

Francesca Morelli, from Leicestershire, noticed the same man crying when she woke up on the morning of the second day. "He was crying about this American man, saying he had been killed. In the end I was just talking to him - you know, 'what is your name?'... he said: 'my friends have killed this American man in the wheelchair'. He said all his friends wanted to kill us and he had said 'no', that he had to protect us."

Jane Gooch told the most grim and terrible story about the murder of old Mr Leon Klinghoffer, the American Jewish pensioner from New York. Mrs Klinghoffer had approached Omar as the girls

Continued on back page, col 1

Tough US protest to Italy over PLO man

From John Earle, Rome

The Egyptian Boeing airliner intercepted by American jets last week flew back yesterday to Cairo in the latest act of a drama which has led to the first United States protest to Italy in 40 years.

The protest described by Italian officials as tough and firm, was delivered by the US Ambassador, Mr Maxwell Rabb, on Saturday evening at the Prime Minister's office where he was received not by Signor Bettino Craxi but by a member of his staff.

The US objects to Italy's refusal to arrest, pending an extradition request, Mr Abu Abbas of the Palestine Liberation Front who was travelling in the airliner with the four Arab cruise ship hijackers when it was intercepted by US fighters and forced to land in Sicily.

Mr Rabb returned yesterday to reiterate his Government's discontent in a long meeting with Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Foreign Minister, after which he repeated that the Italian attitude was "incomprehensible to the American Government and people".

In the Italian view, Mr Abbas was a mediator who helped to negotiate a solution to the hijacking without further bloodshed on the Achille Lauro beyond the killing of one American passenger. Furthermore, the Italians argue there was no legal ground for arresting him.

The Americans, on the other hand, maintain that he is a terrorist who probably masterminded the hijacking.

Background, pages 4-5

Leading article, letters, page 13

Whitehall inquiry focuses on illegal auction rings

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Three new investigations into auction room practices have opened in the last few weeks, on the heels of the New York Consumer Affairs Department inquiry begun last April. They follow last summer's scandals concerning the American operations of Sotheby's and Christie's.

In London, the Department of Trade and Industry is investigating measures to control illegal auction rings, while the trading standards department of Westminster council is preparing a scheme to license auction premises within its area from January 1, 1986. It would include the London head-quarters of Sotheby's, Christie's and Phillips.

The office of the Attorney General of New York State is conducting a survey of auction practices with a view to new

legislation. They are concentrating on the two areas raised by the recent scandals: the responsibility of auction houses to verify that a consignor is the true owner of property, and the reporting of false or non-existent sales to manipulate the market.

Meanwhile, the consumer affairs department in New York city last week sent requests for information under threat of subpoena to Sotheby's, Christie's, Phillips and Davies. They hope to have a revised schedule of regulations ready for publication and discussion next month.

The first scandal to engage the interest of the authorities was Sotheby's sale of Hebrew books and manuscripts which had belonged to a Jewish

seminary in Berlin, and were smuggled out of Nazi Germany when a lot fails to sell; 3. New rights for consumers in the event of disputed title; and 4. A

ban on principal shareholders and senior staff bidding at their own sales.

Westminster council's consultation document includes two significant conditions for the retention of a license:

1. "That any relevant sale is conducted fairly and with due regard to the interests of both buyer and seller"; 2. That the management do not "restrict or exclude the rights of the buyer" by the use of "oral or written representation or warranties", in other words, the small print.

Complaints from the public on either count could lead to the rescinding of a license.

The DTI initiative on the prevention of illegal auction rings has taken the form of a widely-circulated letter asking for views on the extent to which the present law is abused; on the possibility of auctioneers and dealers setting up a self-regulat-

ory body; and on other means of controlling the practice.

The department will be drawing up an analysis and recommendations for the minister over the next few weeks.

While the Society of London Art Dealers has told the department that they see little evidence of rings in the picture trade, they are anxious to change the law on joint account bidding.

The British Antique Dealers' Association, in contrast, admits to being "faced with the existence of a widespread and most undesirable practice, and a law which is held in contempt by those involved because of the difficulty of proof". They advocate the retention of the present law, with a modification in the treatment of joint bids, together with tough new legislation on auction practices.

Sale room, page 14

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Museums and galleries may get wider powers to raise cash

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Big changes in the funding of national museums and galleries which will give them power to raise extra money however they wish are envisaged in a consultation paper issued by the Office of Arts and Libraries.

The paper is designed to introduce greater incentives for the institutions to raise the funds they receive from the public and is seen in some quarters as the start of a privatization drive.

At one point the document says: "If fund-raising were very successful there must somewhere come a point at which it would be right to lighten the burden on the taxpayer."

The measures, due to be introduced next year, aim, according to the paper, to reward those that are more successful at earning outside revenue, give those that earn less an incentive to earn more, and encourage the bodies to spend their income economically and effectively.

At present, most institutions receive a direct grant for their activities and additional earnings are reclaimed by the Treasury. According to the paper: "It is difficult for the Office of Arts and Libraries and the Treasury to challenge the institutions' receipts estimates, given the variability of past actual receipts and forecasting uncertainties."

"The requirement to surrender unspent surpluses at the end of the year also encourages uneconomic spending to minimize the surrender and discount."

National galleries' and museums' net state funding (1985-86 estimated)

	Gross running costs (£m)	Receipts (£m)	Net provision (£m)	Receipts as % of costs
British Museum	13,053	1,520	11,533	11.6
Imperial War Mus	5,024	0,779	4,245	15.5
Nat Gallery	3,930	0,048	3,882	1.2
Nat Maritime Mus	4,430	0,320	4,110	7.2
Nat Portrait Gall	1,839	0,398	1,441	21.0
Science Mus	8,733	0,240	8,493	2.7
Tate Gall	3,091	0,161	2,930	4.0
V & A	10,158	0,721	9,437	7.1
Wallace Collection	0,915	0,040	0,875	4.4
Total	52,073	4,216	47,857	

Aids check on blood from today

By Pearce Wright and Thomson Prentice

Screening begins today of all blood donations in Britain to check that they are not contaminated with the Aids virus. More than two million donations will be examined during the next 12 months at a cost of about £1 each.

The tests, organized by the National Blood Transfusion Service, depend on one of two methods of analysis developed by Wellcome and Wellcome Diagnostics and Organon Teknika.

The procedures were chosen by the Public Health Laboratory Service, based in Colindale, north London, after comparison of various methods available.

The Department of Health has also made provision for tests for Aids at hospital clinics, to be arranged through general practitioners.

The introduction of screening tests is almost six months behind the United States, but the delay has been because many of the American diagnostic kits gave a high number of false positive results, suggesting that uncontaminated blood was infected. There was also a proportion of "don't know" results.

When blood donations are found to react positively they will be destroyed. But before that, if a second positive result is produced in a more definitive analysis a donor will be invited to the transfusion centre for a private consultation.

The Wellcome test, adopted as the standard by the Public Health Laboratory Service, was developed with Middlesex Hospital Medical School and the Institute of Cancer Research.

The procedure is not a direct test for Aids. A positive result indicates that a person has been infected by the virus, but not that he has or is necessarily about to develop Aids.

So far up to 10 per cent of infected people have subsequently developed Aids. A further 30 per cent have developed less serious related disorders. The rest have remained well, within the time in which the disease has been studied.

London top of car thieves' league

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Nearly three times as many cars are stolen annually in London as in Greater Manchester, the next favoured target. But, according to a survey by the Royal Automobile Club, one of the capital is the safest place in Britain to leave a car.

Only 413 cars were taken without the owner's consent in the City of London police area last year. This compares with 87,563 in the Metropolitan Police area and 32,424 in Greater Manchester.

The police report that a car goes missing every 17 minutes in the West Midlands, every 52 minutes in the Thames Valley, and every 82 minutes in Nottinghamshire.

According to the report Britain is top of the international car theft table with 22 out of every 10,000 registered vehicles stolen. This figure for France is 13, Sweden 12, Italy 6, Belgium 4, and West Germany 3.5. The US, the biggest user nation, has only nine thefts per 10,000.

The ten police areas with the highest numbers of thefts were: Metropolitan, 87,563; Greater Manchester, 32,424; West Midlands, 19,745; Northumbria, 19,379; Merseyside, 17,253; West Yorkshire, 15,475; South Wales, 10,694; Thames Valley, 10,004; Avon and Somerset, 8,244; and Kent, 8,112.

The Areas with the lowest incidence of theft were: City of London, 413; Dyfed-Powys, 621; Lincolnshire, 1,212; Cumbria, 1,265; Suffolk, 1,284; Wiltshire, 1,634; Gloucestershire, 1,673; Gwent, 1,845; Warwickshire, 1,946; and Cambridgeshire, 1,950.

GPs' trouble with drug list

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Most family doctors are still experiencing difficulties over the Government's limited list of drugs available on the National Health Service, six months after the list's introduction, according to a survey carried out by Gallup Polls.

Forty-two per cent of 131 doctors surveyed said they have prescribed stronger or more expensive drugs on the NHS because some minor drugs are no longer available on the health service, but the difficulties seem chiefly to have occurred among remedies for the more minor ailments: cough and cold remedies and bitters and tonics, rather than among the tranquilizers and analgesics whose availability is restricted.

The survey, carried out for the magazine, *General Practitioner*, shows that more doctors have changed their minds in favour of the list than against it.

Co-op offer of discount vouchers on holidays

By Derek Harris

Co-op Travel Group, which has expansion plans to take it into the top five retail travel agency chains, is about to launch a pilot scheme involving 10 per cent discount vouchers on package holidays.

The scheme will be on the lines of that pioneered by Ilkeston Consumer Co-operative Society in Derbyshire which after a fight of about nine years, has effectively opened up the retail travel trade to special discount offers.

Ilkeston, which claims to be the biggest single travel agency outlet in Britain with customers throughout the country, gives £10 vouchers against every £100 spent on a package holiday. The vouchers can be used in part payment for goods in its main store.

When some tour operators refused to allow Ilkeston to sell their holidays with discounts Mr Kenneth Scott, the Ilkeston society's chief executive, took the issue to Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, and an investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission followed.

Last week, with the commission's investigation still going on, Thomson Holidays and Horizon were the last to relent and allow Ilkeston to give vouchers. Intasun agreed to the vouchers earlier.

Mr Scott said yesterday: "We have broken the final barrier. There is no reason now why travel agents should not give discounts."

It looks unlikely, however, that there will be any headlong rush into retail agency discounting. Many travel agents work on a total commission of only 10 per cent, which is why the trade generally has been so bitterly opposed to the Ilkeston scheme.

Co-op Travel is moving into discount vouchers cautiously. The pilot outlets will within a few weeks be open in a Co-op superstore at Westwood in Kent and at a Belfast store. If they prove successful a gradual extension of the scheme is expected.

The predicted price war over next year's foreign package holidays got under way yesterday, when an estimated 10,000 people made £3 million worth of reservations with the Thomas Cook chain of travel agents on cut-price tours.

Three hundred branches opened for three hours during the morning to find crowds waiting outside their offices, eager to obtain reductions of up to 40 per cent on family holidays. Cash deposits were not taken because of the Sunday trading laws.

Mr John McEwan, managing director of Thomas Cook's retail agency, said: "Our branches opened throughout the country to launch Intasun's package for 1986, which is aimed largely at cutting the cost of taking children on holiday. The response was so large that we had to pull in extra staff during the morning to cope with the numbers."

Intasun has also guaranteed that there will be no surcharges and that details of advertised holidays will not be changed.



The Prime Minister steps out in the sunshine yesterday, her sixtieth birthday, to attend a service at the Church of St Peter and St Paul near Chequers, where she is spending the weekend.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher marked the day with a family gathering. She and her husband, Denis, were joined by

their twin children, Mark and Carol, for lunch.

Back at 10 Downing Street staff said the front hall resembled a florist's shop as bouquets arrived in relays, to join the 300 birthday cards already received.

Mrs Thatcher spent part of her day preparing for today's visit by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

Police jobs at risk in farm deaths inquiry

The Chief Constable of Essex, Mr Robert Banyard, has ordered one of his senior assistants to investigate alleged blunders made by the police in their investigation of the killing of five members of the Bamber family on August 7. The jobs of at least three senior officers are thought to be at risk.

Police reports from the scene immediately after the five bodies were found at White House Farm, Tolleshott Way, near Maldon, Essex, indicated that Mrs Sheila (Bambi) Caffell, aged 28, had shot her adoptive parents, Mr Nevill Bamber and his wife June, both aged 61, and her twin sons, aged six, before turning the gun on herself.

Details of forensic evidence gathered at the scene did not reach Mr Peter Simpson, assistant chief constable in charge of operations, until some weeks later.

It now appears that blood trails show that Mrs Caffell could not have shot herself after shooting her family.

One ran from a bullet wound under her chin, the other from a wound in the side of her head. But the trails ran in different directions, suggesting either that the body had been moved or that the two shots were fired at different times.

Yesterday the police intensified their hunt for a Scots-born former soldier aged 45, who was interviewed about the killings last month and released after making a voluntary statement. He had been staying in east London, but has not been seen since his interview.

Mrs Caffell's half-brother, Jeremy Bamber, aged 24, has been charged with all five murders.

Russia is third largest wine producer

The Soviet Union is the third largest wine-producing nation but is still importing more than 700 million litres a year in its attempt to wean the population off hard spirits.

It has trebled its area under vines in the past 30 years and has 1.37 million hectares of vineyards producing 3.5 billion litres of wine, according to *The World Atlas of Wine*, published today.

The Soviet Union has the second largest area under vines in the world, after Spain.

Italy is the world's largest producer of wine with 7.7 billion litres a year, followed by France with 7.1 billion litres. Britain, which now has about 200 commercial vineyards, produces 1.3 million litres.

World production of wine is more than 34.5 billion bottles from 25 million acres.

The Italians drink 91.4 litres a head, followed by the Portuguese (90), French (85) and Argentinians (71). Britain is twenty-sixth in the consumption league at 8.5 litres a head, well beaten by all the Eastern bloc countries led by Hungary (33 litres), Yugoslavia (28), Romania (28), Bulgaria (22), Czechoslovakia (13) and Soviet Union (12.9).

The World Atlas of Wine, by Hugh Johnson (Mitchell Beazley, £2.50).

Tourist board's six classes for hotels

A countrywide system for classifying hotels, guest houses and other service accommodation will start next year.

The system, already introduced in Scotland, has been developed by the Tourist Board for England, Scotland and Wales and will classify establishments in six categories from simple listing to awards of one to five crowns.

The scheme will be voluntary, but the board classifications will be granted only to places with the minimum standards for cleanliness, courtesy, and which subscribe to the board's code of conduct. Classified establishments will be subject to periodic inspections.

The new classifications will be displayed on premises next year and will be used in tourist board guides from 1987.

Mr John East, chief executive of the English Tourist Board, said yesterday: "The simplified form of classification will make it easier for the public and overseas visitors to find places that meet their individual needs and provide an assured standard of accommodation and service."

'Kidnap' dog is destroyed

Spot, an eight-year-old collie taken by animal lovers to save it from a "death sentence", has been put down. The dog, owned by a family at Stamford, Lincolnshire, was ordered to be destroyed by magistrates earlier this year after it bit two people.

Before the dog could be destroyed it was taken to the home of Mrs Elene Simmonds, a housewife, who lives in Pilgate, near by. She offered to pay for an appeal to Lincoln Crown Court, but the decision went against her and the dog was destroyed.

Calais woos the Sunday trippers

Calais, a popular destination for cross-Channel shoppers, is preparing for a pre-Christmas invasion of day trippers. Shops will open longer and some will open seven days a week.

One supermarket chain, Primus, is opening on Sundays from next month after gaining a dispensation under French trading laws. "We hope everyone else in Calais will follow," Mr Geoffrey Treble, Calais representative in London, said.

Woodwork class started 100 years of technology in schools



A carving made in a Camberwell school early this century.

Britain's first technology classes in schools began with a group of boys aged 13 making wooden shoebrush boxes and decorated teapot stands in a Paddington workshop 100 years ago.

The Beethoven Street School students, sons of shop assistants, butlers and police officers who lived in the Paddington and Kensal Rise area of West London in 1885, spent hours after school carving under the guiding hand of their woodmaster, Mr John Chenoweth, who was also the school's caretaker.

His woodwork classes were later taken up by the London

School Board as a model for other schools. Although the Government refused initially to provide grants for the classes in the early years, the City and the Guilds of London Institute and the Drapers Company awarded annual grants that turned the Beethoven Street experiment into a success.

The Government eventually recognized the importance of those Victorian technology classes and by 1903 more than 55,000 boys were receiving manual training.

Tomorrow a centenary of technology in Britain's schools will be celebrated at the

Beethoven Street building, now part of Paddington College.

The original workshop, a shed in the playground, has gone, but Sir Monty Finniston, former chairman of British Steel, will open technology workshops at the North Westminster Community School.

Mr Michael Marland, its principal, said that craft, design and technology classes provide the essential ground work for a "technologically literate world".

The course today includes woodwork, as well as technical drawing, graphical communication and design, and engineering.

More than 200 senior pupils are involved in craft, design and technology (CDT) courses, while in the lower school they are compulsory subjects for three years.

Mr John Penfold, a lecturer in design and technology at Brunel University and author of *The Early Days of Teaching Technology*, to be published next year by Methuen, said he would like to see CDT subjects accepted as university entrance subjects.

The centenary celebrations will show slides of early craft work, including examples from schools in Blackheath and Camberwell, south London.

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The 5th edition of 'Financial Incentives and Assistance for Industry' is now available from Arthur Young.

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Private sector pay still rising in spite of CBI call for 4% limit

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

Private sector pay is still on an upward trend, in spite of expectations that inflation will continue to fall, according to two regular survey reports out today.

The Confederation of British Industry's databank report shows that the provisional average figure for manufacturing industry settlements in the third quarter has edged up to 6.75 per cent, compared with 6.5 per cent for the first half of the year.

A report by Reward Regional Surveys Ltd forecasts average staff pay rises of 6.4 per cent,

compared with a forecast of 6 per cent six months ago and 5.7 per cent a year ago. This report says that the basic pay of management has risen by 8.7 per cent during the last year, which with bonuses and other incentives is worth a total of 9.1 per cent, closely reflecting the Government's Average Earnings Index rise of 9.2 per cent in the 12 months to June.

The report discounts suggestions of a pay "explosion" across the country, with increases averaging more than 10 per cent.

Sir Terence Beckett, director

State is chief paymaster

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Half those eligible to work in Britain depend on the Government for their weekly income, in spite of promises by ministers to reduce the role of the State.

The Civil Service, councils, National Health Service and nationalized industries together employ some 7.5 million. In addition, the State provides a weekly income for about 14 million others, who receive pensions, unemployment or supplementary benefits.

Those figures come from a book published today by Professor Richard Rose and colleagues of the Strathclyde University, which shows that

the proportion of people receiving income from the Government rose from 42 per cent in 1951 to 56 per cent in 1981.

The figures for Britain are not so different from those of other European countries. In France the proportion is 55 per cent; in West Germany 51 per cent.

But in the United States only 42 per cent have income provided by government. Public sector employment there is 18 per cent of the labour force, compared with 31 per cent in Britain.

(Public Employment in Western Nations, Richard Rose and others, Cambridge: £22.50).

general of the CBI, who has already said that pay increases need to be reduced to about 4 per cent, yesterday repeated his warning that unless pay settlements moved downwards "our ability to compete successfully in world markets will be threatened".

Unit labour costs in Britain had increased by 6.5 per cent since this time last year, but by only 3 per cent in the United States, and in West Germany they had fallen by 2 per cent and in Japan by 1 per cent.

Sir Terence said that settlements in the present pay round should be "at least 2 percentage points lower than last time, if we are to make today's jobs more secure and offer hope of more jobs tomorrow. We are in a make-or-break situation."

The CBI report shows a wide range of settlements, ranging in the main from about 4.5 per cent to about 7.5 per cent. In 40 per cent of cases managers reported that low profits had been "very important" as a downward pressure on settlements.

The Reward survey of managers' pay shows that differentials among executives are widening, with the most senior receiving the biggest increases in percentage terms, as well as cash terms.

Reward Salary and Living Cost Report (1 Mill Street, Stone, Staffs ST15 8BA).



Nicky Slater, the ice dance champion, greeting with an Eskimo kiss his bride, Mary-Jo McGirr, after their London wedding on Saturday.

Pill decision date 'leak'

Mrs Victoria Gillick said yesterday that the Children's Legal Centre had been given advance notice of the date of the Lords decision on the Department of Health appeal against the Court of Appeal ruling that parents must be told

when doctors put girls under 16 on the pill. "The decision is to be given next Thursday," she said. "The first I knew was when the Oxford Union rang me to say they had been told by the Family Planning Association".

'Fiction as fact' attack on press proprietors

Some newspaper proprietors encourage the publication of fiction of the wildest speculation as established fact, Mr Alston Thomas, president of the Institute of Journalists, said yesterday.

He told the institute's annual conference at Bournemouth that those proprietors shared the view of those who professed admiration for ordinary people but "hold them in profound contempt".

"All their policies and actions are based on the belief that ordinary people are not to be trusted with certain facts and opinions", he said.

The readers in turn regarded journalists "with affectionate contempt and turn to radio and television when they want to be informed about serious matters", he said.

The Press Council has upheld a complaint that the Sunday Independent of Plymouth unfairly suggested that the Lord Mayor of Plymouth, Mr Peter Whitfield, declined to visit troops in Northern Ireland for fear of his personal safety.

The council did not uphold a second complaint by Mr Forbes Watson, the city's chief executive, that the newspaper improperly intruded into the lord mayor's privacy by taking a photograph of him in his garden.

The editor, Mr Michael Gabbert, said that the lord mayor had been invited to comment on the cancellation of his visit, but had declined.

Hijack aftermath Italy's battle to restore its credibility

From John Earle, Rome

The hijacking of the Achille Lauro has brought Italy's relations with the United States, Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organization under unprecedented strain. Relations with Israel were already at a low ebb after Rome's condemnation of the air attack on the PLO headquarters near Tunis.

Mr Maxwell Rabb, the US Ambassador, was visibly angered when he delivered a protest to the Italian Prime Minister's office on Saturday against the decision to allow the PLO leader, Mr Abu Abbas, to go to Yugoslavia.

The anger had no cooled yesterday when the embassy issued a statement to say the Italian attitude was "incomprehensible".

Mr Abbas was wanted in the US for kidnapping, piracy and conspiracy. The US Embassy said as if it were an accepted fact: "He was one of the most noted Palestinian terrorists and has taken part against savage attacks against civilians." There was evidence that he had planned and controlled the liner's hijacking. The US Government was amazed and extremely disappointed that the Italian Government had not arrested him.

Signs of Italy-American friction were visible when the Egyptian aircraft carrying the hijackers and two Palestinian officials was forced to land in Sicily on Thursday night. Reports from Sicily spoke of a confrontation in which the Italian carabinieri had to insist that the Americans could not immediately fly the men on to the US. President Reagan also tried unsuccessfully in a telephone call in the middle of the night to get the consent of the Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, to turning the men over to the US.

However, there was no legal ground in Italy for the arrest of

Mr Abbas or of his colleague, who has not been identified. Mr Abbas was not on the Achille Lauro. In the phrase of the Prime Minister's office, he was brought to Italy as an involuntary "hijack hostage". He was therefore a free man.

From Egypt, Rome has been attacked for conniving at the American interception of the Egyptian Boeing taking the party ostensibly to Tunis. As for the PLO, Mr Yasser Arafat, the chairman, has sent Signor Craxi a message expressing the fear of "uncontrollable reactions" in the Arab world against Italy.

In some quarters the Government has been criticized for allegedly consenting to a safe conduct for the four young terrorists as they came off the Achille Lauro.

The Foreign Ministry, however, said in a statement that the Italian Ambassador in Cairo was authorized to initial the document resolving the hijacking on the understanding that there had been no bloodshed. This happened before the murder of the American passenger, Mr Leon Klinghoffer, came to light.

Signor Craxi, a socialist, and Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Christian Democrat Foreign Minister, will need to employ all their diplomatic skills to retrieve Italy's credibility in the Middle East built up largely through its contingent in the Beirut peace-keeping force.

Its policy has been to overcome terrorism by isolating it politically and eroding its foundations rather than by reprisal. This policy has won against the Red Brigades while Israel's policy of immediate retaliation has failed over the years to settle the Palestinian problem.

Meanwhile Signor Craxi and Signor Andreotti may face threats from inside the Government.

London meeting deplored

Israelis denounce PLO delegates

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israel did its best yesterday to discredit the two PLO executive members who are due to hold talks in London today with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

They are part of a four-man delegation, the other two being Mr Abdul Wahab Majali, the Jordanian Deputy Prime Minister and Mr Tahar al-Masri, the Jordanian Foreign Minister. They were invited to Britain by Mrs Margaret Thatcher last month during her tour of the Middle East.

It is a meeting which Israel believes, after the recent spate of terrorist attacks, is irrelevant and should be called off in the interest of everyone, including Britain.

Yesterday journalists were called to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem to see an old film of a television interview given by one of the PLO delegates, Bishop Elias Khoury, the day before he left Israel permanently in April 1969.

The interview shows him, in his Anglican priest's collar, smiling as he tells how he "transmitted" a package containing medicines and explosives from Jerusalem to Ramallah. Asked if he knew what was in the package, he replied: "Yes, I knew."

Explosives from the package were later used in a bomb which went off in a Jerusalem supermarket, killing two people. One of those imprisoned for the bombing was among the 1,100 prisoners exchanged for three Israeli prisoners of war earlier this year.

The other delegate, Mr Muhammad Milhem, "was involved in incitement to violence, supporting terrorist activities, working for and financed by the PLO," according to the Israelis.

A recent interview given by this former mayor of Halhul was produced, in which he said: "The Palestinian will not put down his gun and cannot stop either the armed struggle or political activity."

In one interview he defended the Palestine Liberation Organization and its chairman, Mr Yasser Arafat, saying that they had no role in the hijacking and that Mr Arafat was a man of peace.

The explosion injured seven others in the building and was the second time in two months that a regional office of the Washington-based committee had been the target of a bomb.

In August a 12-inch pipe bomb exploded outside the committee's offices in Boston, seriously injuring a policeman. No arrests were made.

Leaders of Southern California's Jewish Community condemned the bombing.

Weekend of wrangling

The timetable of events after the Achille Lauro hijackers surrendered and were put on a plane for Tunis (Reuters): October 10: The hijackers leave Cairo on an Egyptian airliner, accompanied by Egyptian officials and two PLO leaders, for Tunis, where the PLO says it will put them on trial.

After the plane is refused landing permission in Tunis and Greece, it is intercepted by US F-14 Tomcat fighters from the aircraft carrier Saratoga.

President Reagan obtains permission from the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, for the airliner to land at the US-Italian military base at Sigonella, Sicily.

October 11: After the plane lands at Sigonella, President Reagan asks Signor Craxi if the hijackers may be sent to the US. Signor Craxi insists that it is up to Italy to try them as the Achille Lauro is Italian territory. President Reagan concedes the point.

October 12: The Palestinians are moved to a jail at Syracuse, in south-eastern Sicily, and charged by Italian magistrates with kidnapping, murder and terrorism.

But in Rome, a new crisis develops over Abu Abbas, leader of the PLF, who was one of the officials on the Egyptian plane. Washington says he master-minded the hijack and demands his extradition.

Abu Abbas and his fellow PLO official are flown from Ciampino to Rome's civil airport of Fiumicino where they take a Yugoslav airliner to Belgrade.

The US protests sharply to Italy over Abu Abbas' departure and asks Yugoslavia to extradite him.

October 13: The Egyptian airliner, flies back to Cairo. The Achille Lauro sets sail from Port Said for Italy.

Inquiry into bomb death of US Palestinian

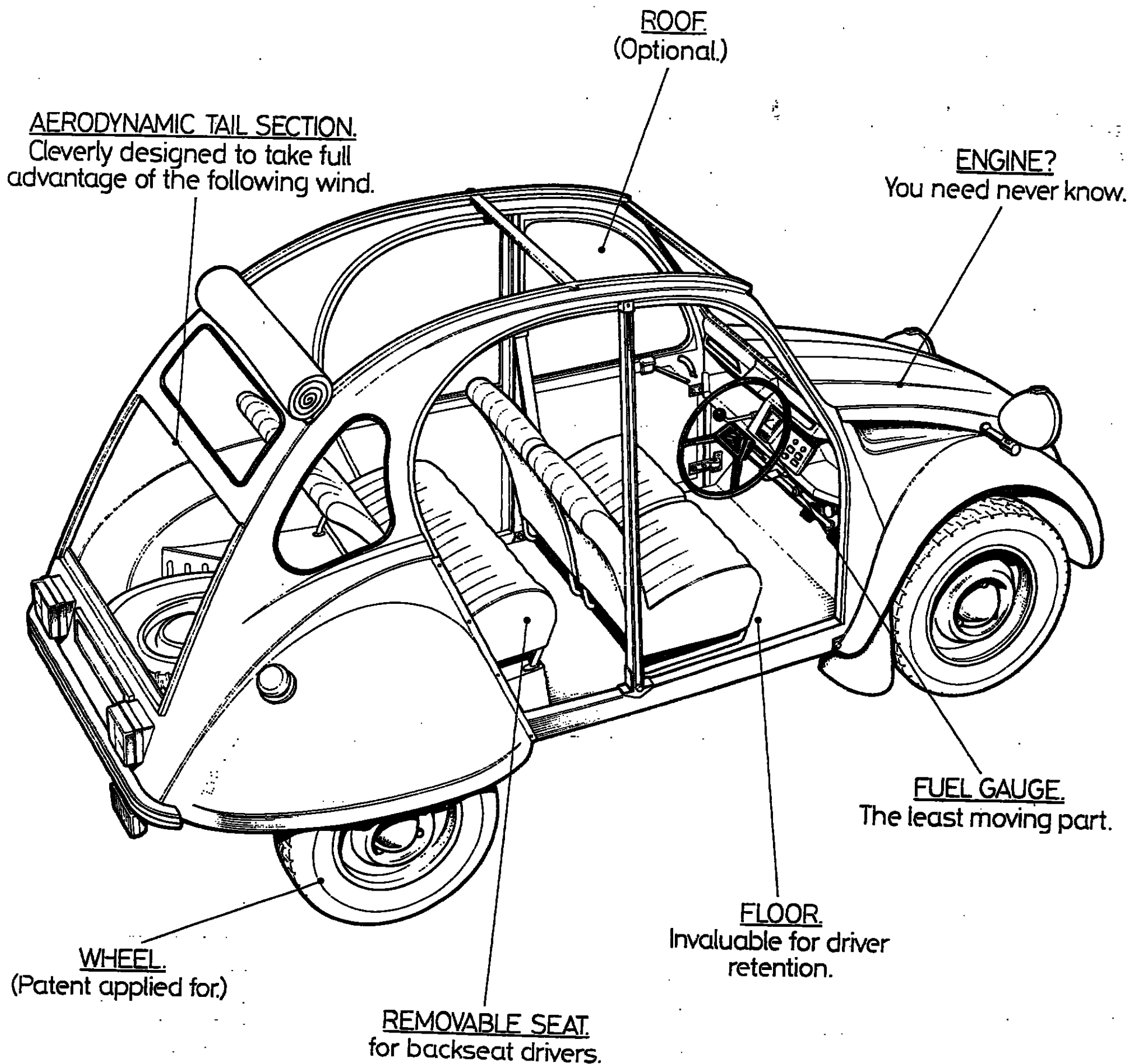
From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

President Reagan has ordered special government investigators to look into Friday's bomb blast which killed Mr Alex Odeh, aged 41, the regional director of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee in Santa Ana, California.

The bomb exploded as Mr Odeh opened the door to his second floor office building. The FBI says no one has admitted the attack.

Mr Odeh, a Palestinian-born naturalized US citizen died on the day after his appearance on two television news programmes in which he was interviewed about the Achille Lauro hijacking.

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● The man who defied Arafat ● Belgrade drawn into feud ● Mission that went wrong

Abbas: symbol of guerrilla disunity

From Robert Fisk
Cairo

Muhammad Abbas, code-named Abu Khalid, is a symbol of Mr Yasser Arafat's failure to achieve any real unity within the Palestine Liberation Organization. He is also the reason that Mr Arafat cannot escape responsibility for what happened on board the Achille Lauro last week.

For the tall, bearded chain-smoker, aged 38, whose extradition for sea piracy has been vainly sought by the Americans, is one of those Palestinian officers loyal enough to Mr Arafat to stay in his movement but powerful enough to oppose his political policies without being expelled.

As a member of the PLO's executive committee, Mr Arafat's Cabinet, Mr Abbas condemned Mr Arafat's February agreement with King Hussein of Jordan to negotiate with the Americans and Israelis for the return of the Occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

But the PLO Chairman tolerated his opposition because Mr Abbas's tiny Palestine Liberation Front supported the main Palestinian Fatah guerrillas now based in Tunis. And Mr Arafat could therefore claim that the Palestinian rebellion instigated by Syria had not reduced his strength merely to Fatah. Now his is paying the price of such political advantage.

Abbas himself was the instigator of several hopeless attempts to send guerrillas by



Muhammad Abu Abbas: supported Fatah despite differences with Arafat

hang-glider into Israel from Lebanon and his latest exploit proves to have been even more incompetent. As the former literature student at Damascus University explained the Egyptian Middle East News Agency in Belgrade last night, his four gunmen were not even

supposed to have seized the Italian cruise liner in the first place.

"Their mission was not to hijack the ship or threaten the lives of the passengers," he said. "Their destination was the Israeli port of Ashdod (the vessel's port of call after Egypt)

for the purpose of carrying out a suicide mission inside occupied territory. Pure accident changed the course of events when they [the gunmen] were uncovered aboard the ship after it left Alexandria and this forced them to seize it."

As ultimately responsible for

hijacking as he had put his men on board the Achille Lauro, Mr Abbas had been invited by the Egyptians to Port Said to negotiate an end to the hijack; that is why he found himself escorting the four back to Tunis for "trial" when the American jets forced his aircraft to land in Sicily.

Mr Abbas, who spent several years living in the Palestinian refugee camp at Yarmuk in Jordan, joined the PLF in 1965 when its leader was Ahmed Jibril who now commands the pro-Syrian Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command. The PLF itself broke apart and a rival organization of the same name now operates out of both Libya and Damascus. Mr Abbas stayed loyal to Mr Arafat after the pro-Syrian 1983 rebellion with the PLO, and Mr Arafat has made no secret of his support for Mr Abbas.

Mr Abbas opposes Mr Arafat not only in the method by which occupied territory should be returned to the Palestinians. He also wants the PLO to maintain the agreement reached at the Arab summit meeting in Fez in Morocco in 1982, an accord which insisted that there should be an independent Palestinian state rather than the sort of Jordanian-Palestinian confederation now agreed to by Mr Arafat and King Hussein. Thus Mr Abbas both supported and opposed Mr Yasser Arafat, which is why responsibility for the Achille Lauro affair ultimately goes back to Tunis.

Yugoslav praise for PLF leader

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

The Yugoslav government, drawn into the diplomatic feud with Washington, has clearly indicated that it will not extradite the Palestinian Liberation Front leader Mr Abu Abbas, who arrived here on a regular Yugoslav commercial flight from Rome.

Delaying the official confirmation of his arrival here by more than 12 hours, the Yugoslav official agency gave full credit to Mr Abbas for the successful conclusion of negotiations which, Yugoslavs were at pains to emphasize, "averted" greater tragedy. Evidently anxious to allay any blame for providing hospitality the Yugoslavs emphasized that it was the Italian Government which gave Mr Abbas free passage out of Italy.

Mr Abbas was met and whisked away by the resident representative of the PLO in Belgrade and prevented from speaking to the press by the Palestinian diplomats and the police. His whereabouts are not known, and the Yugoslavs and the Palestinians refuse to discuss the case. But it would be easy to slip out of Yugoslavia to a neighbouring country. It takes only two hours by car to the Romanian border, or only five to Bulgaria. Both countries maintain close relations with the PLO.

Yugoslavia has an extradition treaty in force with the US which dates back to the Serbian kingdom. An American court

Doubt over Buckley death claim

Washington (Reuters) - The State Department said it did not regard fuzzy photographs received by news organizations as evidence that the US diplomat Mr William Buckley kidnapped in Lebanon was dead. Islamic Jihad claims to have murdered him.

Entry refused

Tokyo (Reuters) - China and North Korea have denied entry to Kozo Okamoto, sole survivor of three Japanese Red Army members who killed 26 people in an attack at Tel Aviv's Lod airport in 1972. He was freed in a prisoner exchange last May.

Cyprus remand

Nicosia (Reuters) - Three men, including Ian Davison from South Shields, arrested after the killing of three Israelis on a yacht at Larnaca marina last month, were remanded in custody for a further seven days by the Nicosia district court.

Cash crisis

Doha (Reuters) - The Palestine Liberation Organization is near bankruptcy because Arab countries have not met their financial commitments, a senior official of the PLO was quoted as saying here.

Suicide raid planned

Hijackers' aim was to attack Israel

Cairo (API) - Abu Abbas was quoted yesterday as saying the gunmen intended to attack Israel, and hijacked the ship only after being discovered.

In an interview in Belgrade, he told Egypt's Middle East News Agency that the four hijackers planned a "suicide mission" against Israel.

"Their mission was not to hijack the Italian ship or to threaten the lives of the passengers, their destination was the Israeli port of Ashdod, for the purpose of carrying out a suicide mission inside occupied territory [Israel].

"Pure accident changed the course of events" when the hijackers were discovered after the vessel left Alexandria.

"This forced them to seize the ship," he said. Italian press reporters said a waiter discovered the hijackers cleaning their weapons as the passengers were having lunch.

Abbu Abbas denied that the

hijackers had killed Leon Klinghoffer, noting that the disabled American "had a heart condition".

Abu Abbas based his denial on alleged statements by the ship's master Gerardo de Rosa. "When I boarded the ship at the end of negotiations with the four Palestinians, I asked the captain whether there had been any injuries among the passengers or crew members. The captain assured me there had been no injuries."

Abu Abbas said he was sent to Egypt by the PLO leadership to help in negotiations to end the hijacking.

"This mission was crowned with success with the help of Egyptian authorities, who made a great effort to end the crisis."

Abu Abbas also expressed gratitude to the Italians for allowing him to leave the country despite American demands that he be flown to the US for trial.

Guard on US embassies

White House furious at release of 'mastermind'

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

The White House reacted angrily, yesterday to Italy's release of the apparent ring-leader of the Palestinians who hijacked the Achille Lauro. It said the action was "incomprehensible". But the administration expressed its confidence that the four Palestinians now in Italian hands would be properly prosecuted and punished. Four Americans on their way home from Egypt by military plane stopped in Sicily and identified the Palestinians as the hijackers and killers of an elderly American, Leon Klinghoffer.

The White House said the leader of the hijack operation was Muhammad Abbas, "a notorious Palestinian terrorist" who left Italy on a Yugoslav airliner. Mr William Webster, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said last night: "The Yugoslav authorities declined to detain Abbas under a request we made through Interpol," he added. "I anticipate that he will move along."

The US has raised security at embassies around the world in response to Palestinian threats of reprisals for the US interception of the hijackers' plane as they attempted to make their escape from Cairo. Four fighter jets forced the aircraft to land at a Nato base in Sicily.

Italy let Mr Abbas leave for Belgrade on Saturday night, accompanied by an unidentified aide, on a Yugoslav airliner. The State Department immediately asked the Yugoslav government to detain him until

Security tightened on school cruises

A security operation has been mounted to protect British school cruises in the Mediterranean from terrorist attacks. In the wake of the Achille Lauro hijack, there are mounting fears that a ship-load of British children would give terrorists a bargaining counter.

Cruise organizers, Schools Abroad of Haywards Heath, Sussex, have sent an assurance to trip organizers that tough new security measures are being taken. All children and staff will have identity discs to ensure security when 600 schoolchildren go on an educational Mediterranean cruise this week on the Neptunia.

the US could request his extradition.

The US had only faint hope that Italy would hold him. A senior official said that Italy had good relations with the PLO and Arab countries, including Libya, and wanted to maintain them.

Both Egypt and the United States expressed hope over the weekend that the affair would not damage Egypt-US relations or hamper the Middle East peace process. Mr Osama El Baz, chief political adviser to President Mubarak of Egypt, said on American television last night that Egypt shared the sense of outrage at the hijacking and the killing of the American.

He added that when Egypt negotiated the deal to spirit the four Palestinians to safety no one knew there had been a murder.

Opposition joins ANC call to free Mandela

Lusaka (Reuters) - The leader of South Africa's main opposition party yesterday issued a joint statement here with the guerrilla group fighting to overthrow white minority rule in South Africa calling for the release of Nelson Mandela and other jailed political leaders.

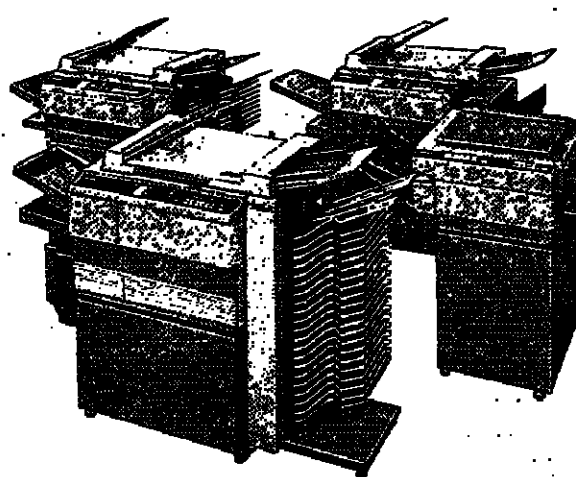
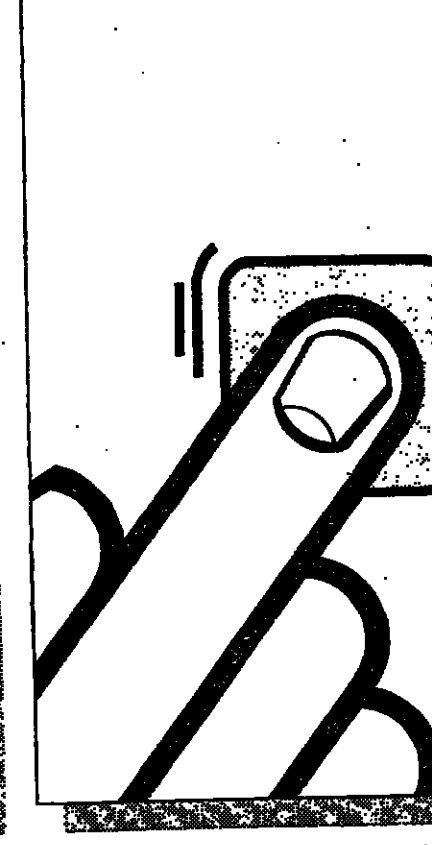
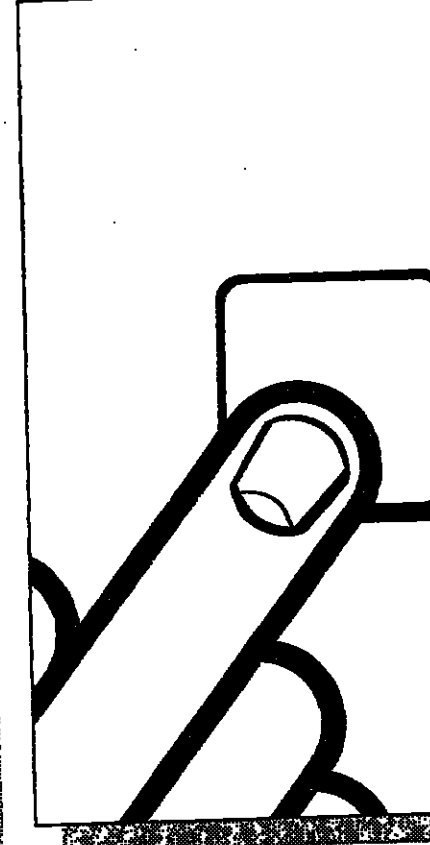
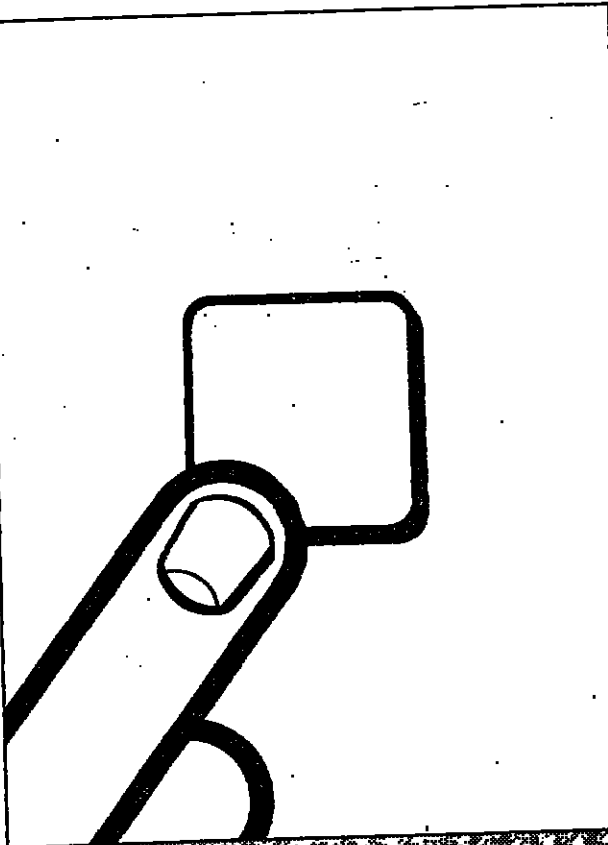
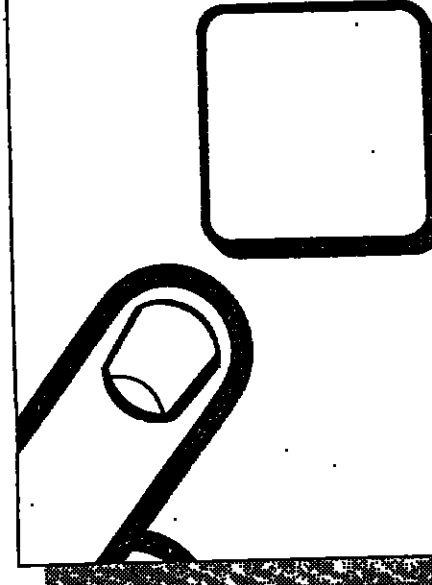
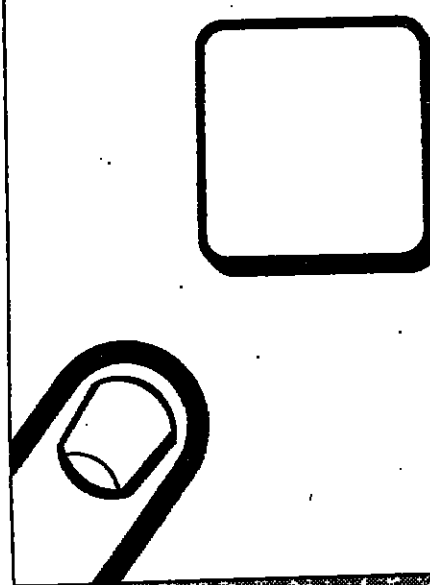
The statement by Mr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) leader, and the African National Congress (ANC) said: "Both groups share the urgent need to dismantle apartheid and establish a non-racial and democratic South Africa."

violent unrest for more than 20 months.

It was read to the Press by the ANC's Secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, leader of a five-man team which had talks on Saturday with Mr Slabbert, who arrived in Zambia on Friday heading a four-man delegation. The PFP is the official opposition representing about 25 per cent of the white electorate.

According to Mr Nzo, the joint statement said: "Both groups share the urgent need to dismantle apartheid and establish a non-racial and democratic South Africa."

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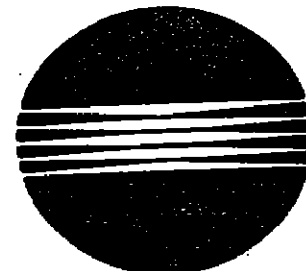
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*"Ain't I the blue-eyed boy?
I only fixed up an endowment with
Scottish Amicable, that's all.*

*I'm no fool. A bloke in my
position, on the back of the fiver,
gets to know all about money. I mean,
I've been in more wallets than the
Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

*And I found out that Scottish
Amicable have come top of all the
tables in Money Management's 1985
survey of with-profits endowments.*

*Love a duck. Love a duchess, I
ought to say. She ain't arf pleased.*

*So she should be. I've got an
endowment mortgage on a little
semi, only 20 minutes from Waterloo.*

*And that's just for starters.
With Scottish Amicable doing the
business, the odds are, we'll get a*

*tasty lump sum on top. Tax-free, too,
courtesy of my mate The Chancellor.*

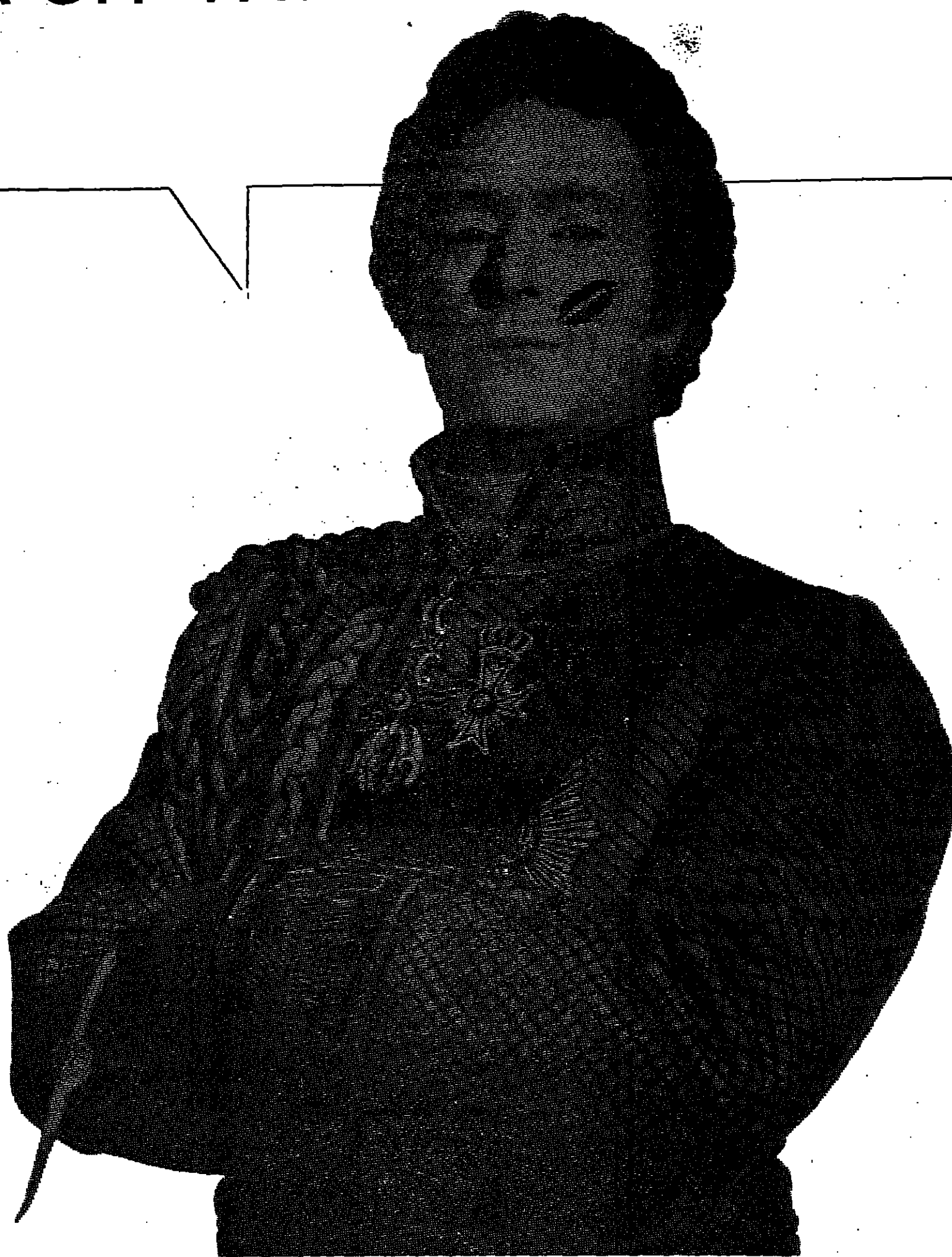
*We should be rolling in loot. I
needn't flog off my medals after all.*

*So, give your old Dutch a treat.
Have a word with your building
society or insurance geezer about
a Scottish Amicable*

*endowment. Or pick up the old
trombone and ring 01-200 0200.*

*Then, like me and the duchess,
you could look forward to a cruise,
or a retirement villa in the Med.*

*I ran into a French bloke
once, who said Elba's not a bad
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French Socialists roused to fighting mood as Fabius steals the show

From Diana Geddes, Toulouse

The French Socialist Party finished its three-day national congress in Toulouse yesterday with a grand show of unity, but with the debate on the future programmes and identity of the party far from resolved.

After ardent appeals for unity from President Mitterrand and M. Laurent Fabius, the Prime Minister, a compromise was thrashed out in an all-night meeting on Saturday between supporters of M. Michel Rocard and those of the other three main factions in the party. This allowed the party leadership to present congress with a single composite motion on policy, which was approved by a virtually unanimous vote save for one (brave) abstention.

However, no sooner had everyone started to congratulate themselves that they could now go united to the general election in the spring than the irrepressible M. Rocard was once again on the podium suggesting that all was perhaps not quite as

united as it looked, and that several matters remained to be settled by the party's national convention, which will meet on November 10 to draw up the electoral programme.

The renewal of the party must continue, M. Rocard insisted. He nevertheless expressed satisfaction that the party did now seem to have shed some of its former "outworn dogmas", and to be using a language more in tune with the Government's actions and with present-day needs of society and the economy.

He also sought to defend his decision to present a separate motion to the congress. Some had criticized him for starting the debate at such a time, "but what would we have talked about if there had been no such debate?" he asked.

In fact, it was not so much a debate on fundamental issues that dominated the congress - indeed, there was very little of that - but rather the clash

between M. Rocard and M. Lionel Jospin, the party's First Secretary, and the consequent danger of a split within the party.

It was that which provided the excitement and intrigue required to turn what could have been a rather introspective and despondent congress five months before the Socialist Party's widely-predicted defeat at the polls into one with a surprising amount of buoyancy and fizz, apparently ready to go into battle, however rude, in good heart.

A rousing, combative speech by M. Fabius on Saturday morning helped fortify that mood. Remember the predictions of M. Mitterrand's imminent defeat before the Presidential elections in 1981, he said. Nothing was yet won or lost. The Government had a good record. The socialists could afford to go into battle with their heads high.

People had predicted that the present Socialist Party congress would simply be a "Rocard show". But M. Rocard's over-philosophical long-winded speech at the outset of the congress sorely disappointed even his own supporters, and in the end it was M. Fabius, with his charm and knowing how best to play on the sensibilities of party militants, who stole the show.

Peace and law under attack, says the Queen

The Commonwealth is the foremost advocate in the world of the rule of law and the supremacy of the individual, the Queen said at a state dinner at Government House, Nassau, capital of the Bahamas.

The dinner was hosted by Sir Lynden Pindling, who has been attacked by his opponents because of the island's drug problem.

The Queen said that peace and security were constantly being challenged by large and small nations alike. International terrorism had added a new threat to civilized existence, she added, perhaps reflecting on the week's events in the Mediterranean, where some of her subjects were involved in the Achille Lauro hijack.

The Queen, speaking as head of the Commonwealth, said that the result had been to reinforce the desire in countries which believed in democracy to resolve their disagreements by constitutional and traditional methods.

The state dinner followed a busy day of engagements for the Queen, who arrived in Nassau on Friday after a triumphant visit to Belize. She received Sir Lynden Pindling on board the Royal yacht Britannia, and attended a lunch given by the Speaker of the Bahamian House of Assembly.

She then opened a low-cost housing development.

Leading article, page 13



The Queen holding a traditional straw bag during a tour of Nassau's straw market.

London rolls out red carpet

East-West relations top Gandhi agenda

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

When Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, arrives in London today, his talks with Mrs Thatcher will include East-West relations, disarmament and the escalating arms race, the deteriorating situation in the Middle-East (India has been outraged by the Israeli attack on the PLO in Tunis), the Iran-Iraq war and developments in Southern Africa.

Indian officials said yesterday that Third World economic problems will also figure after what the Indians regard as the wholly unsatisfactory outcome of the Seoul meeting of the world Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The deal for Westland helicopters and Sea Harrier jump jets will be discussed, the officials told United News of India agency, together with some other economic collaboration programmes, but no agreements on defence or other sales will be signed.

Sources here have told *The Times* that the Westland deal will be signed as soon as the Indian Government has formed a helicopter corporation, and has named a chairman for it.

● Thatcher welcome: Mr Gandhi will receive red-carpet treatment during his two-day visit to London and Mrs Thatcher is to pay him "the rare honour of travelling to Heathrow airport this morning to greet him. She will hold two rounds of talks with him at 10 Downing Street, lasting more

than three hours, and will host a dinner for him there tonight (Nicholas Ashford writes).

This dinner will also be attended by Princess Anne, who was in India a year ago as part of her Asian tour for the Save the Children Fund.

Soon after his arrival this morning, Mr Gandhi will go to Kensington Palace for a private lunch with the Prince of Wales. They both studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, although at different times.

Mr Gandhi will have talks with Mr Neil Kinnock and other Opposition leaders, and meet leaders of industry and finance at a Mansion House lunch in London.

Among British ministers taking part in the talks will be Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, and Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary.

Leaders of the Indian community in Britain are to give a reception for him at the Guildhall.

Britain is anxious to improve relations with India after a period of strain caused by the activities of Sikh extremists in this country.

Mr Gandhi will leave London tomorrow night to attend the Commonwealth summit in the Bahamas. He will line up with most other Commonwealth leaders in urging Britain to introduce economic sanctions against South Africa.

Helicopter deal, page 17

Mitterrand in Brazil

Sao Paulo - President Mitterrand of France, is due to arrive this morning for a four-day visit. He will then fly on to Bogotá in Colombia (Susan Branford writes).

Latin America's foreign debt is expected to figure high on the agenda in President Mitterrand's two meetings with President José Sarney. Brazil, which has the largest foreign debt in the developing world has spoken out recently strongly in favour of measures to alleviate the high social and political costs of debt servicing in the Third World.

President Mitterrand, who has long favoured far-reaching reforms in the international

financial system, is expected to express support for Brazil's initiative. He has said already that he will help Brazil reschedule government-to-government debts at the Paris Club, whose meetings are chaired by France.

According to sources at the French Embassy, President Mitterrand wants to set up a system of regular consultation with Brazil, so that views of world issues can be exchanged. At a press conference shortly before leaving Paris, President Mitterrand said that he believed that Brazil had begun to play an important role on the world scene, particularly in north-south relations.

Greek devaluation starts panic spree

From Mario Mediano, Athens

Greeks went on a panic-buying spree over the weekend after the Government launched a rigorous programme of economic austerity to rescue the debt-ridden country's finances and restore its international solvency.

The demand for video sets and whisky was particularly high as the measures, featuring a 15 per cent devaluation and drastic import restrictions, were aimed at reducing the external accounts deficit which is expected to soar above £2 billion in 1985.

While jostling customers raced shopkeepers to the shelves before they marked up prices, the Socialist government's monetarist options triggered outrage from the opposition, especially the Communist Party which accused the Government of bowing to the dictates of its foreign creditors.

Already 11 Communist-controlled labour federations are staging protest rallies in Athens and other main cities tomorrow and called a 24-hour national strike on October 21 to coincide with the closing of shops throughout Greece in protest against the crisis.

The main thrust of the Government's programme is on easing difficulties in the balance of payments which must already bear the burden of a foreign debt service estimated at more than £10 billion over the next five years. But the overall package will also drastically affect living standards.

The devaluation, combined with restrictions to limit importers' liquidity, is designed to curb imports, bolster exports, and channel demand towards domestic production.

But to make domestic production competitive, wages are virtually being frozen for two years as the automatic wage indexation, the government's most prized achievement, was substantially revised.

Inflation which had been forecast at 16 per cent as a result of the austerity plan. However thanks to cuts in public spending, price controls, extra tax levies on non-salaried Greeks combined with jail penalties for tax evasion, should cause the cost of living to start falling by the end of 1986.

The Government's package was welcomed by the Conservative Opposition as an admission of failure but criticized for omitting to give incentives to private enterprise to take advantage of the present opportunities to boost domestic production.

The Government which has secured the European Commission's blessing for its emergency measures, is probably holding out on such incentives until it secures a large Community loan through the facilities of article 108 of the Treaty of Rome.

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister gave the emergency package a particularly dramatic tone by cancelling his proposed visit to New York.

US revises position on ABM treaty

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration appears to be revising its long-established interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, apparently to clear the way for substantial tests of Star Wars space weapons under its Strategic Defence Initiative programme.

Mr Robert McFarlane, the National Security Adviser, threw the Administration position into doubt by suggesting that the US could, after all, conduct virtually unlimited testing and deployment of Star Wars technology.

President Reagan, in his weekly radio address on Saturday, said the US continued to conduct research and testing of Star Wars anti-missile defences within the terms of the ABM Treaty.

But it is clear from remarks by Mr McFarlane and other officials that there is no longer any clear idea of how the US interprets the treaty, or how far - if at all - the US will feel restrained by it as Star Wars technology becomes ever more advanced. Until now, US testing of new defensive weaponry has been defended because it has been so rudimentary.

Much is being made of the fact that President Reagan continues to assail the Soviet Union for alleged violations of the treaty. He demanded on Saturday that the Soviet Union "come clean" about its own programme for space-based weapons.

Briton on firearms charge

Nicosia (Reuters) - A 60-year-old Briton detained in north Cyprus on suspicion of spying was charged here with unauthorized possession of a firearm and radio transmitting equipment and released pending trial.

Herbert Northon-Harwood, on of 200 British residents of the port town of Kyrenia, was detained on October 5 after police seized radio equipment and a Walther pistol.

Widow sues

San Francisco (Reuters) - The widow of Chinese-American journalist, Henry Liu, filed a \$295 million (about £210 million) action against the Taiwan Government and six individuals accusing them of conspiring to murder her husband, who was shot dead here a year ago.

Post abolished

From Abidjan - The National Assembly of the Ivory Coast voted to scrap the post of vice-president which has remained vacant since its creation in 1980. President Houphouët-Boigny has expressed discontent with party officials vying for the position.

18 hurt in jet

Bombay (AP) - Eighteen passengers were injured while scrambling out of a Kuwait Airways jetliner which made a forced landing here after developing technical problems. It was carrying 257 passengers and a crew of 16.

HOOVER PLUGS IN TO BRITISH COAL

The Hoover factory at Merthyr Tydfil is the UK production centre for washing machines, spin and tumble dryers.

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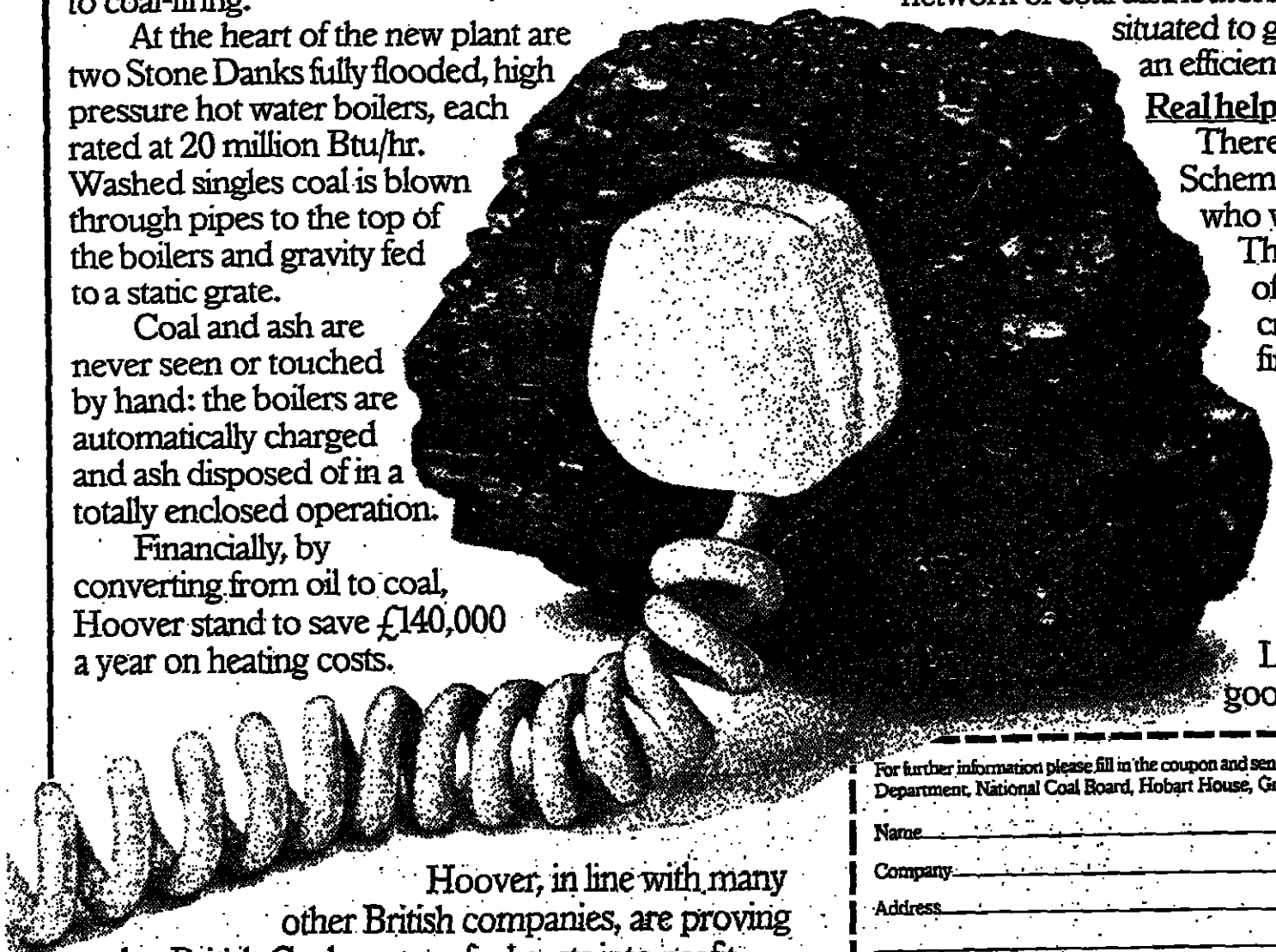
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Revolution's bitter harvest

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Ougadougou, Burkina Faso

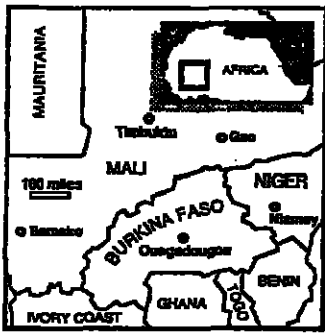
The crop is five foot high in the fields around Bogoya, yet the translucent-ribbed cattle graze in it, trampling the millet underfoot. By the side of the road and outside their mud dwellings dispirited local peasants sit and watch. They make no attempt to shoo the beasts away.

This year's harvest had at first looked like a godsend, coming as it did after a drought which last year was compared with that of 1920 by the handful of old men who could recall that terrible year.

The rains were good in July and August in most of Burkina Faso. But in September farmers gazed vainly at the skies for rain-bearing clouds. By last week the accepted that the vital rains were not to come. The plants had grown well, had been fully pollinated, and had formed seeds, but the tiny black kernels, dry grains of sand, had not ripened.

The crop is fit only as cattle fodder. The story is the same in a thousand villages throughout the four northern provinces.

The famine is over in Burkina Faso, or so the



statistics say. This year experts predict a net surplus throughout the country. In celebration of its popular revolution one year ago, Burkina Faso changed its name from Upper Volta to one which means the country of the incorruptible men. But it still remains one of the poorer countries, with no money to transport the anticipated surplus from the south to the north where more than one million people live beyond the reach of modern roads.

The cultural revolution which followed the coup by Captain Thomas Sankara here in August 1983 has proved a mixed blessing.

Local aid workers at all levels

testify to the efficacy of the Committees de la Defence de la Revolution (CDRS), set up at village level to help to organize the relief effort. But it also robbed entrepreneurial classes of incentive and led to the doctrinaire rejection of some aid packages from both the US and the Soviet Government.

The foreign policy of the regime denies it capital intensive works such as an effective road network with Burkina Faso desperately needs to reach the victims in the north. The Government is also short of funds to buy the grain surplus in the south for distribution in the north, and it has, through its people's courts, started a purge on grain speculators who do have the resources to do it.

The policy has one undoubted long-term benefit. Because it is short of cash the Government does not give out food aid but, through the CDRS, sells it in the form of loans with interest. This is strictly against the rules under which US grain is given to the country, but local US Aid officials turn a blind eye as it is quite clearly diminishing the possibility of growing aid dependency and further encourages a population already by nature hard working.

Aid workers here are optimistic that if Captain Sankara, who has balanced austerity measures in the capital with expansion in the countryside, is not overthrown within the next decade, then Burkina Faso could turn itself into a Third World model of how even the poorest nations can attain self-sufficiency.

Solidarity under fire as Polish polls open

Warsaw (Reuters) - Police summoned a Warsaw Solidarity activist, Mr Zbigniew Romaszewski, for questioning yesterday as voting began in the Polish general election, which the banned trade union has urged electors to boycott.

Mr Romaszewski was also interrogated on Saturday when, he said, police warned him not to talk to Western correspondents after he reported attacks on political prisoners by warden at Leczyca prison, in central Poland.

The disclosure that nine prisoners, including Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, a member of Solidarity's leadership, were beaten in several incidents embarrassed the authorities in the pre-election period.

The elections are the first for parliament since shortly before the Solidarity upheaval in 1980. The official press said they were intended to produce "a parliament of reconciliation and national rebirth".

They have been preceded, however, by a crackdown on Solidarity supporters, including a wave of detentions.

Opposition sources said at least 28 people were detained since Wednesday in Gdansk and Gdynia.

The government spokesman, Mr Jerzy Urban, who said he was confident the boycott appeal would fail, declined to reveal the number of arrests around the country until after the elections.



General Jaruzelski and his wife after voting yesterday.

Mellor's drugs mission

Islamabad - Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office and chairman of the British ministerial group on misuse of drugs, arrived here yesterday on a week's visit for talks with Pakistani government leaders and officials on anti-drug measures taken by the Pakistani Government (Hasan Akhtar writes).

Parties threaten boycott

Doe calls day of prayer as anger at election rises

By Richard Everett

The Liberian authorities called for a national day of prayer yesterday amid growing tension over elections scheduled for tomorrow.

On Friday one of the four parties participating petitioned the Supreme Court to have the election postponed and on Saturday hundreds of civil servants demonstrated outside the Public Works Ministry, saying they would not vote if they were not paid their salaries, which are three months in arrears.

Three of the parties have threatened to boycott the poll if they are not allowed to monitor the voting and ballot counting. The election commission announced last week that monitors should stand 25ft from the polls, which opposition officials said would be too far to adequately observe procedures.

The distance was later reduced to 15ft after a meeting between the commission later and the parties. However, the parties have yet to drop the boycott threat.

The Liberia Action Party asked the Supreme Court to issue a writ against the commission, saying it had not fully complied with its own election rules. Voter rolls were required to be published 75 days before the election, but the commission, lacking funds and manpower, was able to release the lists only on Friday. If the court issues an injunction elections could be postponed.

The run-up to the elections began last year, with a lifting of the ban on political activity, which had been in force since Master Sergeant Samuel Doe seized power in a bloody coup.

Now a general, he promised to return the country to civilian rule in January 1986, after elections.

However, Western diplomats say they fear the incidence of violence and harassment may be "twice as high as has been reported", and they too express scepticism that the elections will be run fairly.

One diplomat said General Doe was prepared to win at "any cost, including rigging the elections".

Peace drive hit by verbal war

From Alan Tomlinson
Managua

The break in relations between Ecuador and Nicaragua after a bitter exchange involving the leaders of the two countries is being seen by Latin American diplomats as a psychological blow to efforts to negotiate peace in Central America.

The incident, on Friday, arose out of a proposal by the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, that Ecuador and the Dominican Republic should join the Contadora group of countries, comprising Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, in seeking a peace formula for Central America.

President L. Febrer Cordero of Ecuador promptly called for a new focus in the peace effort, citing what he called the absence of legitimate elections in Nicaragua as the principal problem. He echoed the US view that last year's poll in Nicaragua was not fair.

President Ortega of Nicaragua accused the Ecuador president of being an instrument in what he said were US efforts to disrupt the Contadora process. Ecuador recalled its ambassador in Managua and broke off relations.

Diplomats closely involved in the Contadora process are troubled by the incident, which comes as the drafting of a regional treaty is in its delicate final stages after more than two years of negotiation.

They expressed surprise at Ecuador's action, which one diplomat said had, after all, arisen out of no more than a bitter exchange of words.

Latin American envoys also point out that it was not the Contadora countries which had invited Ecuador to become involved in the first place. One

Greenpeace ship defies Tahiti ban

Papeete, Tahiti (Reuters) - The anti-nuclear protest ship Greenpeace was heading for Tahiti yesterday for emergency repairs, despite a ban swiftly imposed by the French Polynesian authorities.

The 60-metre ocean-going tug first signalled the breakdown of its generator on Thursday night while leading a protest flotilla off France's nuclear test site in the South Pacific.

French warships shadowing Greenpeace reported that it left the area around the nuclear base at Mururoa atoll and was heading for Tahiti 780 miles to the west.

M Gaston Floss, president of the Polynesian territorial government, swiftly banned it from entering Tahitian ports.

French Navy officers said the Greenpeace captain, Mr Jonathan Castle had been told by radio of the ban but that he was continuing towards Tahiti.

He was last reported at 0300 GMT Sunday about 90 miles west of Mururoa, making it knots under backup power which would bring him to Tahiti on Tuesday morning (evening GMT).

Mr Castle already faces an expulsion order issued by the Polynesian authorities after a similar protest campaign in 1982 so he may be ordered out immediately.

The Greenpeace co-ordinator Mr Gerd Leipold said in a radio link to Wellington that the French authorities would be wrong to bar the vessel or Mr Castle.

"They cannot expect us to leave our captain on a raft when we enter territorial waters," he said. "We are going there [Tahiti] for essential repairs."

Karpov's ground work secures easy draw

From Raymond Keene
Moscow

Game fifteen of the world chess championship between Anatoly Karpov and Gary Kasparov on Saturday was a minor triumph for the champion.

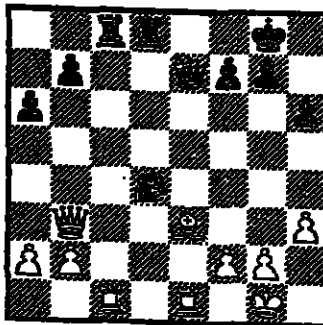
Karpov moved a step closer towards retention of his title by introducing a new variation of the Petroff Defence. This surprised Kasparov, who spent more than 45 minutes hunched over the board considering his ninth move.

Kasparov, clearly unfamiliar with the variation, sacrificed a pawn in the interest of gaining a temporary initiative. But Karpov deftly returned the pawn with his sixteenth move, casting his king into safety.

Thereafter Kasparov retained the nominal advantage of the superior minor piece (bishop for knight) but the symmetrical pawn structure of both sides guaranteed a draw.

In the final position a likely conclusion could be: 23 BxN RxR; 24 RxR RxR with an evidently drawn situation.

The pressure is now seriously mounting on Kasparov since he has only four games left with



the advantage of the white pieces. In the event of a drawn match (12-12) Karpov retains his title.

The score is now two wins each with 11 drawn games. Game 16 with Karpov white is set for Tuesday.

Fifteenth game
White Kasparov, Black Karpov
Petroff Defence

1 P-K4	P-K4	2 N-K3	N-K3
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	4 B-N3	B-N3
5 P-O	P-O	6 P-B4	P-B4
7 N-K3	N-K3	8 N-K3	N-K3
9 P-K4	P-K4	10 P-K4	P-K4
11 R-K1	R-K1	12 Q-Q1	Q-Q1
13 P-P	P-P	14 B-N3	B-N3
15 N-K1	N-K1	16 B-N3	B-N3
17 N-B3	N-B3	18 Q-Q1	Q-Q1
19 Q-Q1	Q-Q1	20 B-K3	B-K3
21 Q-R4	Q-R4	22 P-K3	P-K3
23 Draw			



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10 QUESTIONS FOR THE PLO VISITORS

1. It was the Palestinians who introduced hijacking to the world as a weapon of terror. They are still doing it and no PLO leader has ever denounced it publicly. Will Mr Milhem and Bishop Khoury do so?

2. Will they denounce the murder of Israeli civilians in Larnaca, Cyprus, last month?

3. Will they repudiate the attempt "to kill as many Jews as possible" made by a boat load of 'Force 17' terrorists the month before?

4. Will Bishop Khoury explain what exactly he meant when he said:

"It is our part to keep the land. The keeping of the land is love. Therefore the armed struggle is love."

(Al Dastur newspaper interview, London, 25.12.84)?

5. Will Mr Milhem explain what **he** meant when he said:

"The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement (of Feb. 11, 1985) does not require the Palestinian to drop the gun from his hand. The Palestinian leaders are acquiring weapons from various sources to prepare their warriors for the coming onslaught."

(Al-Arayer newspaper interview, Jordan, 31.3.85)?

6. Can they or anyone else say in what sense these statements are moderate?

7. If these two members of the PLO executive have recently reformed their ideas, will they say so, and can they carry the rest of the PLO with them? On whose behalf do they speak?

8. Will they, here in London, publicly endorse Resolutions 242 and 338 and Israel's right to exist within secure and recognized boundaries?

9. Will they repeat this endorsement and their renunciation of terror when they return home?

10. Will Mohammed Milhem and Bishop Khoury keep their part of the bargain made with Her Majesty's Government?

Two leaders of the PLO have been invited for talks with the Foreign Secretary in London.

Her Majesty's Government has been assured that they are "opposed to terrorism and violence" and will "reaffirm this position during their stay in London".

In other words, they are prepared to distance themselves from the PLO's long history of terrorist outrages.

Since the invitation was issued, there have been further acts of terrorism committed by members of Force 17, Yassir Arafat's elite force and personal bodyguard.

Both men invited to London are close associates of Mr Arafat.

We have listed some questions in the panel alongside.

If they are answered directly and unequivocally, the visit to London may have achieved something.

Because Israel has always welcomed any gesture, no matter how small, which displays a positive movement towards peace.

That is why we ask the questions. And await the answers with interest to see whether these 'moderate' members of the PLO will stand by their promises to Her Majesty's Government.

Even moderately.

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SPECTRUM

In the first of a two-part series, Henry Hobhouse tells how plants changed the world

Conquest by quinine



The search for a drug to combat malaria, the greatest disease in history, and the discovery of quinine from the cinchona tree (left) allowed the Europeans to build

vast empires. It also led scientists to many great medical discoveries and the birth of the synthetic chemical industry

History is full of the exploits of men and women. Their actions are identified as causing change, development, catastrophe. Humans like to believe in their own influence and in their direction of the course of history.

A largely unrecognized factor in the process, however, is not Man, but plants. What first led Europeans to spread all over the globe in post-Renaissance times? Was it religion and the rise of capitalism? Or was it more to do with pepper which was essential to mask the flavour or salted meat, stinking fish and boring vegetables?

By 1480, the Turks had impeded the overland trade routes to the East and had nearly brought to a halt the spice trade which had made Venice rich and beautiful. In reaction, the great Italian, Portuguese and Spanish explorers sailed west or south to reach the Orient. The Americas were discovered as a by-product of the search for pepper.

One plant which has had major influence on the world in which we live today is the cinchona tree, source of quinine.

Quinine offered an antidote for the greatest disease of history - originally European, Asian and West African - malaria. It enabled whites to develop great empires, for white settlement became possible - only because of quinine - in tropical areas previously deemed more ably by disease than by any human agency.

The second great effect of quinine was to facilitate the transfer of vast numbers of people as cheap labour, probably more than 20 million in all, largely Indians and Chinese. Without quinine, they would have died in their new homes.

Thirdly, the shortage and expense of natural quinine inspired the search, particularly in Germany, for a synthetic substitute, which diversified into a wide range of industries. Without its acknowledged world leadership in this field, Germany would probably have been unable to fight either of the two world wars.

The word malaria comes from the Italian *mala* (bad) and *aria* (air). The carrier of the disease is the female of one of

60 types of mosquito. She can lay her eggs only on water. She must also previously have sucked warm blood. In sucking human blood, the mosquito infects that person with the blood of the previous human bitten.

In the Middle Ages, the disease was endemic in Europe, Asia and probably north of the Equator in Africa. The white man took it all over the world.

For instance, in 19th-century India, when the population was only 100 million, malaria killed a million babies a year under the age of one, another million children between the ages of one and ten, and crippled another two million, mostly over ten, in a normal year.

Even in this country, with cheap quinine available, there have been epidemics: in the Soviet Union in 1923-26, there were 10 million cases and 60,000 deaths; in Ceylon, 1934-35, three million cases, 82,000 deaths; in Ethiopia, 1958, three million cases, 150,000 deaths.

Human settlement has always depended upon the cure for an ill being within range of the human who suffers that ill. Oddly, in the case of malaria, the cure was 5,000 miles away from the seat of infection - in South America, where there was no malaria until the arrival of the white man.

Quinine (quinine), a powder obtained from the bark of a tree, was known to reduce other fevers. It was first used to cure a European - the Countess of Cinchon, wife of the Spanish viceroy at Lima in modern-day Peru - of malaria in 1638. In her honour, the species of tree from whose bark quinine is extracted was named *cinchona*.

Import of quinine to Europe became a new trade, organized in Latin America by the Jesuits, protectors and friends of the native Indians.

In Europe, however, Jesuits were not admired or loved by Protestants. Oliver Cromwell, a sufferer from chronic malaria, refused treatment all his life and once called quinine "the powder of the devil". As a result of this anti-Jesuit animosity, he died prematurely.

For the next 300 years there must have been an element of magic about quinine. There were five different coloured cinchona barks, and more than 70 species and varieties of tree,



FIGURES IN THE FIGHT FOR A CURE



Cure for a countess: an oil painting showing how the wife of the Spanish viceroy in Lima became the first European to be saved from malaria by quinine, in 1638

Oliver Cromwell: a malaria sufferer, refused quinine and died prematurely



Louis Pasteur: opened the way for cheap supplies of quinine

Paul Ehrlich: the first to use a quinine substitute to cure malaria

Alphonse Laveran: discovered the parasite of human malaria

a large number of them clinically useless. No one knew which barks worked, what they contained, or why they contained appeared to ease the suffering of the fever-stricken.

Yet, during those two centuries, vast areas of the world were rendered habitable, vast numbers of people saved from recurrent and debilitating fever, vast numbers of children saved to grow into adulthood.

The final puzzle was solved by Louis Pasteur in 1852. The bark of certain trees contained four alkaloids, analogous to strychnine or morphine, in varying proportions. Once tests for the four alkaloids could be established, the relative value of the various barks could be properly assessed and the way was open for the production of cheap supplies of quinine in bulk.

Britain introduced the cinchona tree to India, where malaria was endemic. The British Army in India alone needed an annual supply of at least 1.5 million pounds of bark at £1 a pound (£100 a pound in today's money).

By 1880 the cinchona industry in India was mature, and the amount of quinine produced was probably enough to safeguard ten million people with a dose a day, subsidized to cost only half a farthing, the equivalent of about 20p for an unskilled British worker today.

Similar plantations were established in Malaya, Burma, Ceylon, Mauritius, East Africa, Gambia, the Gold Coast and the West Indies where malaria was also a local problem of formidable proportions.

For the previous four cen-

tures, West African negroes, whose blood group makes them immune to malaria, had been the favoured labour force for the tropics. Now, with cheap quinine to keep them alive, Indians and Chinese could be brought in as indentured coolies.

European settlement would have been impossible on the scale at which it occurred in the late 19th century without the availability of the daily dose of quinine. The Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, German East and West Africa and the Dutch East Indies were able to be exploited in an organized, white-supervised plantation economy.

Whole new industries - sugar in the Indian Ocean and Fiji, tea in Ceylon and Assam, rubber and tin in Malaya, bananas in the Caribbean - and the agricultural development of East Africa were all made possible by the use of quinine.

The Panama Canal could not have been built without quinine, and synthetic quinine (chloroquine), developed in 1934, made the Second World War winnable for the Allies. Without it there would have

been no chance of protecting the additional 25 million men and women in the forces who were brought temporarily to some strange place where malaria was endemic. Without synthetic quinine, Japan would have won the war in the Pacific, and the war in the Mediterranean would have turned out quite differently.

In Germany, an intellectual dynamo named Paul Ehrlich (1854-1917) used a vast number of dyes, some developed for this sole purpose, over many years to trace the pathway of various organisms in the human body. The malarial protozoa was identified by French physician Alphonse Laveran in 1881. Ten years later, Ehrlich used methylene blue to trace malaria in the bloodstream of a German sailor with tertiary malaria, and the sailor was cured.

The accident was the first recorded case of a cure by a quinine substitute. It could not be repeated, however, because there was no safe way of testing new products until avian malaria was discovered, which made it possible after 1910 to test quinine substitutes on canaries.

It is not just the discovery of the first quinine substitute that made Ehrlich such an important figure in chemistry and indeed history, but also far-reaching side-effects of that discovery. He produced a cure for sleeping sickness in 1907 and Salvarsan, the first synthetic cure for syphilis, in 1910. He did some valuable work on the possibilities of coal tar-derived chemotherapy in cancer treatment.

It was the search for synthetic quinine that led to all these other discoveries and experiments, and to German coal tar-derived chemistry enjoying a position of absolute supremacy. In explosives, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals and synthetic substitutes of all kinds, the German chemical industry was able to survive defeat in the First World War, poor government and inflation in the 1920s.

Had it not been for Hitler's paranoid and damaging anti-Semitism, Ehrlich's pupils and successors, largely Jewish, could have been the architects of German victory in the Second World War. Even today, two generations after his death, Ehrlich's beneficent legacy inspires the synthetic chemical industry of both East and West Germany.

Natural quinine, cheaper than the synthetic, often pleasant in use, with fewer side-effects, remains the first generally acceptable and entirely natural systemic drug, and it is now believed that some Amazon plants contain chemically effective natural agents that scientists have never examined.

Yet the Amazon basin is being destroyed, ironically a fate made possible by the availability of quinine. Have natural chemo-therapeutic agents been destroyed which could prevent or cure cancer... be more effective than synthetics in helping depressive states... prevent multiple sclerosis or disablement at birth? Are there many other plants containing cures for the ills of civilization?

Should we not find out before we destroy their environment for ever?

Extracted from *Seeds of Change: Five Plants That Transformed Mankind*, by Henry Hobhouse, to be published by Sidgwick & Jackson on October 24 (£15).

TOMORROW

Bitter-sweet harvest: paying the price for sugar and tea

High-tech lesson for a seat of learning

Until now, relatively few high-technology companies have been established in Oxford - a startling contrast to Cambridge.

To help to remedy this, Martin and Audrey Wood have this year set up the Oxford Trust, which aims to encourage scientific entrepreneurs and create the right environment for exploiting research.

One of the trust's main functions is to provide a meeting place for scientists, business professionals and educators. Sir Robin Nicholson, chief scientific adviser to the Cabinet, officially opened the trust's premises at Osney Mead, Oxford, on Friday.

Sir Robin told me: "The Oxford Trust could be as important a catalyst to the high-technology scene as Matthew Bullock, (corporate finance director of Barclays Bank's high-tech team) has been in developing the Cambridge phenomenon - the growth of more than 300 high-tech companies in and around Cambridge."

In 1979, when Bullock was an assistant manager of a Cambridge branch of Barclays, he helped to form the "Cambridge Computer Group" (now called the Cambridge Technology Association), an informal group of high-tech firms, which provides a forum for discussing problems of mutual interest.

Oxford has had no similar high-tech focal point and no one has known how many high-tech firms exist in the Oxford area. The trust is now sponsoring research into this.

Its formation comes at a time that may prove to be a watershed in Oxford's high-tech development. Firstly, there is a chance that development of an Oxford science park will go ahead.

The second development lies with Oxford University. A committee, chaired by the vice-chancellor, Sir Patrick Neill, QC, is seriously considering setting up a company to exploit



Business partners: Martin and Audrey Wood

the university's intellectual property, and a recommendation is expected this term.

Martin Wood (who came out of the university's renowned Clarendon Laboratory) and Audrey Wood, the trust's founders, are the husband and wife team who established Oxford Instruments in 1959. The company began in a garden shed, then moved to a slaughterhouse. Today it has 900 employees in Britain, working in four Oxfordshire factories, an annual turnover of £60m, joint manufacturing ventures abroad, and a Stock Exchange listing.

Although some Oxford figures (including the university's industrial liaison officer, Michael Day), are sceptical about how many scientific academics are bursting to set up in business, the Woods have taken the initiative in creating a sympathetic environment and will wait to see what emerges.

Encouragement and advice comes from Paul Bradstock, the trust's director, a physicist with

high-tech marketing experience; and seedcorn capital is offered to suitable new science-based companies through the trust's investment policy. The trust also provides basic starter units in spare premises at its Osney Mead Centre, at £5 per square foot for letting to people engaged in practical applications of ideas.

The inspiration for the trust grew out of the Woods' experience in leasing the slaughterhouse to scientists who wanted to start a business, but did not want to commit themselves to long, expensive leases. It has so far nursed four successful companies.

Bullock, who played such a major part in identifying the Cambridge Phenomenon, has always thought that Oxford had at least as much potential as Cambridge. The Oxford Trust is perhaps a step on the road to proving him right.

Peta Levi

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Money to burn - such a waste

From Philip Every, Director The Warner Campaign, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Janet Morris complains in your Comment column (October 3) that her local council is being used as a rubbish tip and adds correctly that sites in which to dump rubbish are running out. The fact is that more than 90 per cent of Britain's rubbish is just being dumped into holes in the ground. The tragedy is that much of this could be recycled to produce energy.

Britain converts only 6 per cent of its municipal waste into fuel, leaving us near the bottom of the league of countries which turn rubbish into energy.

It is estimated that we are wasting energy resources worth £1 million a day. We are discarding as rubbish the equivalent of 8.5 million tonnes of coal a year. We spend £225 million last year dumping resources which could have been used to heat our homes and run our factories.

Some far-sighted local author-

TALKBACK

ities and a handful of private firms have made a start converting waste into energy. But a stronger lead must come from the Government.

Don't stop the rot

From Jill McIntosh, Alfred Road, Farnham, Surrey.

Farnham, like many other towns, is plagued by non-degradable wrappings, and despite regularly organized "litter picks" and walkers picking up litter as they go, the town and gardens never stay clean for long.

We survived happily years ago with only the good old paper bag - surely with modern technology a type of plastic wrapping could be invented that would rot away or even burn.

I agree with the comment "once you learn to look for litter you see it wherever you go". If

only everyone felt like this perhaps they would at least use litter bins provided.

Rough justice

From Edward Armitage, Villa Road, Bingley, Yorkshire.

Margaret Drabble's portrayal of the Mexborough, Rotherham, Sheffield area (October 8) does it less than justice, not least in its choice of photographs. Just over a mile from the old power station is Conisbrough Castle, one of the finest in Britain, and the view from the top of its circular keep across the valley towards the purposeful lines of Cadby Colliery would take some beating.

The area is undergoing change, not for the first time, and will need to continue to attract new sources of employment. But, just like Hatton's Liverpool, the Republic of Sheffield gets enough home-grown adverse publicity without our distinguished expatriate adding their ha'p'orth.

CAN YOU GIVE THIRST AID?



The African Drought knows no borders. It has burned its way through the lives and land of millions of poor families in 21 countries from Ethiopia to Senegal. Clean water is essential for their survival. Now the rain has come to most countries in the Sahel. And with it has come the risk of cholera.

So the need for safe water is greater than ever.

So far, Oxfam has helped to supply clean, safe water for over 40 feeding centres in Ethiopia and hundreds of thousands of refugees in Sudan. This is 'Thirst Aid'. In the long term the people living south of the Sahara need irrigation and conservation, spring protection and new wells.

This is why we have set up a new water fund - LIFECHANNEL, to channel funds directly into water projects which will help drought victims back on their feet and back to the land.

Only then will they regain control of their lives.

Right now they need 'Thirst Aid' fast and every drop counts. Make a regular gift and we'll send you regular bulletins on the results achieved with your help. If you can give, then send your donation to LIFECHANNEL today.

☐ I wish to make a single gift to LIFECHANNEL of £50 ☐ £20 ☐ £10 ☐ £

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Please pay Oxfam £50 ☐ £20 ☐ £10 ☐ £ each month/year, starting _____ (date) until further notice, and debit my account (a/c no.) _____

Oxfam a/c no. 60646784 (Giro 200 2000) at Barclays Bank, High Street, Oxford (20-65-31) Ref. _____

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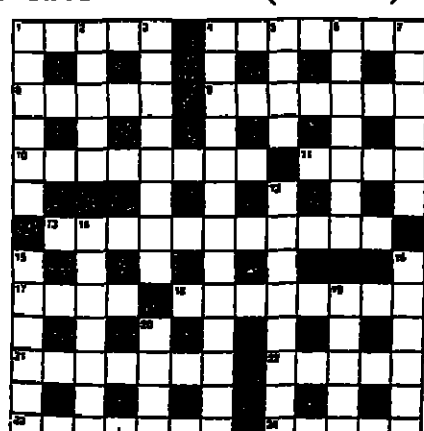


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MONDAY PAGE

PC Keith Blakelock was the latest in a long line of police officers killed on duty in mainland Britain this century: Sally Brompton talks to three officers' wives who have had to cope with the sudden shock of widowhood

Widowed in the line of duty

Judith Speed

To commemorate John Speed's 40th birthday at the end of this month, his 11-year-old daughter Catherine is planning to put a card and a special bunch of flowers on her father's grave. It is exactly a year since Sergeant Speed was fatally shot after answering a call for assistance from one of his colleagues in the centre of Leeds. His wife Judith arrived at the hospital 20 minutes after he died. Their two children, Catherine and Richard, who is now 10, were rushed home from school by police car. "I just told them straight away that their daddy had been shot and was dead," recalls Judith Speed. "There was no point in prolonging it."

"The pair of them went hysterical and even though I'd said he was dead Catherine kept saying 'but he isn't going to die really, is he?' almost as if it wasn't really true, which I must admit is how I felt myself. Even when I saw him for myself I kept thinking 'yes, he is dead, but next week he won't be. He'll come back.'"

A policeman for 20 years, John Speed was none the less essentially a family man. All his off-duty hours were spent with his wife and children. "We always lived as a unit," says 39-year-old Judith. "We'd go everywhere together, even if it was only down to the library or the garden centre."

"Other parents would drop their children off at the swimming baths, but we'd always go into the pool with ours. We all used to go on cycle rides together. I'm pleased because it means the children have got so many memories of their father, but the hardest part

is having to adjust to living as three instead of four. Now when we go swimming I keep looking round to see where John is."

It has been particularly difficult for the children to accept that they will never see their father again. "Richard kept saying 'why doesn't he ring up?'" says Judith. "Whenever the phone rang he'd run to answer it and say 'I thought it might have been my dad'. I'd tell him 'your daddy can't ring' and he'd turn round and say 'space men and astronauts can ring home, just give him time to settle down and he'll ring us up.'"

"Even though he knew his daddy was dead he still felt that somehow John would get in touch after a while. It was only a few weeks ago that he said 'he never will ring now, will he, mummy?' The finality didn't dawn on him until he could see for himself that time was passing by and his daddy wasn't coming."

Judith Speed feels that her husband's sudden death made both children grow up overnight. "I can't quite put my finger on it but they seem to be more worldly wise. It's amazing how helpful and considerate they are. At the beginning they wouldn't even leave me on my own. But their own security has taken a bit of a knock."

"At first Catherine couldn't understand why I should get a widow's pension. She said 'widows are old ladies'. It sort of brought it home to her that people don't have to grow old to die. She was always very much a daddy's girl, always very affectionate with her dad. Now she's just transferred it all to me."

Immediately after the tragedy the local police took the family under their wing. "The chief superintendent used to ring me up and ask me to go down to the station, just to get me out of the house, really," says Judith. "John's old colleagues often pop

in even when they're working for a quick cup of coffee, to make sure I know they haven't forgotten about me."

"The nice thing is that when they come they talk about John, which I like because he's still very much a big part of our lives. I find that a certain part of my life tends to revolve around him. If I go and buy anything for the house I think 'now would he have liked it?' When I changed the car earlier this year I bought one I knew John would have bought."

Judith says she has no financial worries. Shortly after her husband's death local celebrities raised £1,000 for his family with a charity performance at the Grand Theatre. Another appeal, launched by the Lord Mayor of Leeds, brought in £3,500. Her police pension amounts to £5,000 a year and she gets an additional £51 a week in widow's pension and children's allowance.

She finds it hard to come to terms with the fact that her husband's killer has never been caught. "I didn't think about the killer at all at the time but I do now," she says. "I wonder whether he's got a wife and children. It seems so unfair that he should be able to see his children doing the things that John will never see ours doing."

She makes a point of avoiding the areas of town where the killer's wanted posters are displayed. She insists she has not changed at all as a person. "I was very careful to guard against that. I didn't want to be bitter because that wasn't what John would have wanted. I quickly discovered that the children would take their moods from me."

"But it has altered my priorities and outlook on life. I no longer consider the same things important. Material things are all-replaceable. John's not."



Family living with loss: Judith Speed with children Catherine (11) and Richard (10)

THE POLICEMAN'S LOT

Keith Blakelock is the 81st police officer to have been murdered on duty in Britain since the beginning of the century. In Northern Ireland 220 Royal Ulster Constabulary officers have been murdered on duty since 1969.

The widow of an officer who dies from this type of "industrial injury" immediately receives a lump sum of between five and six times her husband's annual salary. For 13 weeks after his death she receives his normal salary and from then on half his normal salary either for life or until she remarries. Each child receives 10 per cent of his/her father's annual salary until he/she finishes full-time education.

A special injury award may be made of between 15 and 85 per cent of the officer's annual salary subject to other pension entitlements which are based on

Police murdered on duty in Great Britain this century

1900-1949	33
1950-1959	8
1960-1969	11
1970-1979	13
1980-1985	16
(including PC Blakelock)	

RUC officers murdered on duty in Northern Ireland since 1969 - 143 regulars and 77 reserves

his age and length of service. There may in addition be a children's benefit.

There are also various national and regional voluntary insurance schemes sponsored by the Police Federation as well as regional assurance policies and benevolent funds for both widows and orphans.

The only national fund available for the widows of officers killed on duty is the Police Dependents' Trust which was set up after three policemen died in the infamous 1966 Shepherds Bush killings, following a large donation from Sir Billy Butlin. It is administered nationally by a committee set up by the Home Secretary.

The emotional response from the public after such killings can be enormous in financial terms. A Scotland Yard spokesman described the money sent in for relatives of the officers killed in the 1983 Harrods bombing as "absolutely overwhelming".

As far as moral support is concerned the widows of policemen are regarded as still being part of the "police family". Regional forces make a point of giving personal support to every police widow in the area.

The necessities we can all do without

Deadlocked negotiations over broadcasting fees between the Football League and television companies means that football will not appear on our television screens this season. What is more, nobody seems to care. The BBC and the ITV companies have not been savaged by angry fans who cannot tolerate the thought of not watching a mass of hairy legs going lickety-split after a ball. What was once considered a vital part of our networked entertainment has been shown to be entirely superfluous.

It makes one wonder whether anybody needs televised anything. That they don't is a view long held by the wonderfully named Professor Gerry Mander who, during a time when earnest conferences on the future of the small screen formed a part of my life, could be counted upon to say that since there was no available proof that television did anyone any good it seemed logical to get rid of it. At which learned gents, who had just delivered lectures proving that televised sex and violence had not one jot or tittle of influence on anyone's behaviour, would start to bulge at the eyes while their mouths made silent bubbles reminiscent of surfacing goldfish.

I always sided with Professor Mander, not because I was particularly anti-television but because I took violently against the television industry which was peopled with sweaty-palmed executives who wore Terylene safari suits by day and midnight blue shiny mohair dinner jackets by night. The sight of them, en masse, turned me into the most dreadful intellectual snob, as it would anyone who worked in newspapers where the personnel are properly dressed and spend the evenings with their wives and children reading improving books.

Anyway, the No Football decision made me wonder whether other supposed necessities really were, and I came up with a list as long as your arm of those which weren't.

One: banks. A system that has no conceivable advantage over keeping your money in a sock under the mattress. Banks neglect to send you regular statements, refuse to divulge how much is in your account over the phone and then send you terse letters reminding you that you have not had the privilege of being granted an overdraft facility. A few years ago there was a bank strike in Ireland and everyone managed perfectly well passing grubby notes back and forth.

Two: air-conditioning. This is an invention that manages to keep the temperature indoors at a less tolerable level than the one outside. Since it always goes hand-in-hand with double-glazing, you can't open the window to let the proper weather in. It means that during a heatwave you are shivering and goose-pimpled in your summer frock while in winter you are in dust-laden, constantly recirculated air. A more civilized mode of life as practised in Greece, Italy and similarly jolly places is to work during the coolest parts of a summer day while going home for a siesta as the heat becomes relentless. The winter version of this sensible practice is to shut the window and put on another sweater.



PENNY PERRICK

Three: man-made fibres. If a garment clings claustrophobically to your back, rucks, wrinkles and never makes nice rustling noises as you move, the fact that it doesn't need ironing is neither here nor there. I once expressed surprise that a man I knew, whose taste ran to maroon Courtelle blazers, was involved in a passionate love-affair and was told that passion wasn't confined to those wearing natural fibres. I think it should be.

Four: kitchen units. The Pyrex bowl, tin of artichoke hearts and jar of marrow pickle that you seek are always unfindably invisible on the few square inches of shelf-space immediately behind the section of the sliding-cupboard doors which refuse to slide.

Five: party political broadcasts. Since these veer between the jaw-achingly tedious and the patently dishonest, they induce violent feelings of apathy towards politics and its practitioners among the populace at large. The knock-on effect is that they stop people watching proper political programmes like the excellent *A Week in Politics* on Channel 4 which sorts out the good guys from the bad. I suppose Professor Mander would say it doesn't matter much but I say that since politicians run the country, it is important to find out what they are like and, short of adopting the lifestyle of Miss Sara Keays, the tenacious television interview is all we have to go on.

Two very pretty faces have been staring up at me from newspaper front pages recently, one belonging to Raisa Gorbachov and the other to Glenys Kinnock. The result of this over-exposure has made me take a shine to both their husbands. It takes a special sort of gentleman not to mind being known as *The Man with the Pretty Wife*. He needs a great deal of tolerance to watch every man who is introduced to his wife release her handshake only with the utmost reluctance. He has to keep feelings of envy and exasperation in check as, having given a keynote speech on arms control or party policy, he is elbowed out of the way by photographers swooping down on his glowing spouse.

Most of all, he must not feel puffed as she hogs the limelight but proud and privileged that such a gorgeous creature has elected to spend her life with him. Messrs G and K have the look of men who are very happy to be their wives' husbands. I have high hopes of both of them.

Gillian Coward

Gillian Coward spent her 27th birthday waiting to hear whether her husband would live or die. Detective Constable Ian Coward, a plain-clothes CID officer, was shot eight times at the first Reading pop festival in June 1971.

His "terrible injuries" killed him four weeks later and Gillian was left alone with their 10-month-old son, Matthew. "I'm sure that having the baby was the one thing that kept me sane," she recalls. "I felt he was my prime responsibility and fortunately he needed my attention 24 hours a day."

Gillian and Matthew still live in Reading in the house which she and Ian bought just three months before his death. Their four and a half years of happy marriage seem like another lifetime to her now. "But if you ask me what I've done with myself for the last 14 years, I couldn't tell you. It's a blur. Time heals but it's not the sort of thing you forget. It's just that the scars don't show."

Initially she lived from day to day, concentrating all her thoughts and energies on her son. "I was lucky to live near my family. Roots are very important at a time like that." There was all the publicity to contend with, first over the shooting and Ian's death ("things like that just didn't happen in Reading in 1971"), then during the trial and subsequent imprisonment of the two men responsible and finally when she went to Buckingham Palace to collect her husband's



Stronger: Gillian Coward

posthumous Queen's Police Medal for Gallantry. "Six months of almost non-stop publicity was hard to bear," she admits. "Then, when it all died down, I had to come to terms with the fact that I was just another member of the population. I had to learn to cope on my own, to get used to not having anyone to share things with, no one's opinion to ask. My social life became nonexistent. People stop inviting you out because you haven't got a partner to go with you."

She set about restructuring her life. She went to French O level and conversation evening classes. She learned flower arranging and cookery, took piano lessons, joined the Mothers' Union and filled all her spare moments with dress-making, gardening and walking the dog.

"Over the years you build up different things to do and make a new life for yourself," she

says. "If the marriage is good - and ours was - you've got lovely memories to live with. We weren't married long enough for it to become mundane."

She and Matthew, now 15 and a weekly boarder at the same school his father attended, are exceptionally close. "I've told him all about his father. We are both very proud of him and I think Ian would have been proud of Matthew. He's very much like his father with a lot of his mannerisms and much of his character."

"My burden was lessened by the fact that I didn't have any financial worries. We were well provided for. I've never been an extravagant person. I've never been spoilt financially."

"The police have been wonderful all along. The then Chief Constable of Thames Valley took a personal interest in us and I was visited regularly by senior officers to see how I was managing and if there was anything I wanted."

Ironically, for the past year Gillian Coward has been secretary to the chief superintendent at Reading police station, working alongside many of the now senior officers who were her husband's colleagues.

"I couldn't have taken on the job any earlier," she says. "It would have been a bit too painful. You regain your strength over the years. I'm a vastly different person now. I suppose I'm stronger."

"I still think of my husband a lot. You can't help it really. I go through periods of bitterness but then I look at the starving in Ethiopia and the terrible earthquakes in Mexico and I start to get it in perspective."

"I think I've a lot to be thankful for."

Valerie Sandford

When a police officer called on Valerie Sandford in the early hours of the morning her first thought was that someone had broken into the local community centre for which she and her husband were keyholders.

Even when the officer explained that 43-year-old Detective Constable John Sandford had been stabbed after being called to a disturbance at Manchester Airport's staff social club Mrs Sandford remained "pretty calm". She explains: "He'd been hurt before, and you don't assume that it's going to be serious do you?"

It was a couple of days before she realized that John was unlikely to survive and when he died in intensive care less than a week later she and their two children, Anne, now 24, and Ian, 22, were at his bedside.

That was three-and-a-half years ago. Today Valerie Sandford lives in the same three-bedroomed council house on the outskirts of Manchester into which she and John moved when they married 26 years ago.

"I didn't accept Jack's death for a long time," she admits. "Every time the front door opened I expected him to come through it. Even now I never make a decision without thinking what Jack would have done. Everywhere I look there's something to remind me of him."

Before the funeral she returned to work at the community centre "because I had to get out of the house and do something to occupy my mind."

"The police were extremely good for the first 12 months and then they gradually began to withdraw to leave me to lead my own life. But I still get

messages from them and I'm under strict orders that if I do need anything I have only to phone them."

When John Sandford died, his daughter was four months pregnant. Today Melissa, the granddaughter he never saw, is almost three years old. "If Jack had seen Melissa she would have been completely ruined," says Valerie Sandford. "He loved kids."

"He was very popular around here. He helped at the youth club and was very involved with the local church. We both sang in the choir. He loved people that was his thing."

Wrapped up in her own grief, she underestimated the effect that John's death had on their children. "They took it very hard although I didn't realize it at the time," she recalls. "My son was very bitter. He still is a little. My daughter has been affected pretty badly. She gets very irritated and is a bit withdrawn. But they were both very supportive of me and they still are. Ian, in particular, became very protective."

"In a way, it might have been easier for me if they had been younger because I would have had so much more to do and less time to think about myself."

Even today John Sandford is never far from his widow's thoughts. "You're one of a partnership for so many years and suddenly you're on your own without anyone to talk to about the little day-to-day things that involve you both."

"It takes a long time to sink in. I did try to keep more or less to our normal pattern but obviously there are things you can't do alone. I don't go anywhere much by myself now."

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TOMORROW



Sex, fashion and the bashful British: Suzy Menkes at the London shows




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IS COMING



THE TIMES DIARY

Doubted Thomas

After only two months as the Conservatives' new publicity chief, there is already talk that former Billy Graham crusader Harvey Thomas is not the man for the job. Party officials and MPs were heard complaining at Blackpool last week that for all his presentational expertise, he lacks the necessary detailed grasp of policy. Central Office was even rumoured to have consulted lawyers about his contract, while the new party chairman, Norman Tebbit, was said to be thinking of drafting in either Colette Bowe, his former chief information officer at the Trade Department, or Michael Dobbs, deputy chairman of Saatchi and Saatchi and his erstwhile senior political adviser. All of which seemed to come as news to Thomas when I put it to him on Friday. "I know absolutely nothing about this," he said. "If this is the case it would be horrific. I have put aside half my career to do this job. I was appointed and confirmed by the Prime Minister and assured that whoever the chairman was it would make no difference."

Royal visit

Only twice has the Queen dined at Downing Street - when Winston Churchill retired in 1955 and when Harold Wilson retired in 1976. On December 4, in the company of 100 other guests including all living ex-prime ministers, she will dine there a third time. Not, Her Majesty's Opposition will be sorry to hear, because Mrs. T is retiring but to mark the 250th anniversary of Number 10.

Last round?

The British Medical Association, condemned last year for recommending to members a unit trust that included tobacco shares, is now in a similar quandary over alcohol. Its annual meeting in July voted firmly to campaign for a total ban on alcohol advertising and promotion. Unfortunately, the BMA runs a wine club, named after its founder, Charles Hastings, which offers discount wines and tours of wine producing regions to its 8,000 members. The BMA reversed its policy on the tobacco shares. Will it now wind up the wine club? For the moment it has voted not to.

Set and match

Not even on the worst days of our own new technology has *The Times* experienced anything like the problem the other evening at the *Daily Telegraph*, which is in the middle of switching to photocomposition. A leading article was fed into the typesetting computer, the button was pressed, and out it came set entirely in the headline type - 70 feet of it.

Premature

On October 4 *The Job*, the fortnightly newspaper of the Metropolitan Police, was boasting that despite initial hostility, neighbourhood watch schemes had drawn "massive support" and had become "a dominant factor in the policing" of a particular area of London. The area? Tottenham. The specific example cited? Broadwater Farm Estate.

BARRY FANTONI



"Muggers kicked the door in on Tuesday night. Police kicked it in again last night looking for them"

Offence

After Leon Brittan's noisy barracking by the Police Federation in May, his successor is keeping his head down. For the first time in a decade a home secretary will not be addressing the annual meeting of the Federated Ranks of the Metropolitan Police on Wednesday. Douglas Hurd has chosen to deliver the Newbridge Lecture on the rehabilitation of offenders that day instead. London coppers, I hear, are taking the decision very badly indeed.

Go-slow

With the miners' strike now history, we are soon to see Arthur Scargill's autobiography on the bookshelves. Alas, no. Such a book, commissioned by publishers Cape when Scargill was merely Yorkshire NUM president, was originally due to appear in the run-up to the union's 1982 presidential election. Over a year ago the managing director of Cape, Graham Greene, told me he expected the convoluted text by the end of the year. Yesterday Greene admitted that there was no longer any planned publication date but he was sure Scargill was still at work and would one day complete his commission. Was an advance paid? On what conditions? "I can't remember what the terms of payment were," confessed Greene.

PHS

Mubarak, savaged by Tomcats

Robert Fisk on Reagan's long-term damage to US-Egyptian relations by the interception of the Achille Lauro hijackers

Cairo Anyone who remembered the anti-Sadat riots in Cairo in 1977 could only shudder at the scene outside the city's largest university - the weekend again young students - some leftist, others members of Egypt's growing Islamic fundamentalist movement - shouted slogans against the government and against the Americans through a fog of police tear gas. And for once, the chants were not mere political catchphrases.

"Sadat is Mubarak" was the most dangerous. "Go home, Sassou, you son of a bitch" was another. Moshe Sassou is the Israeli ambassador in Cairo: "son-of-a-bitch" was the US ambassador's description last week of the Palestinian who murdered Leon Klnhoffer aboard the Achille Lauro.

President Mubarak could not afford to disregard so violent a demonstration. For despite America's wishful thinking to the contrary, Egypt is inherently unstable, its population ever poorer as it grows ever larger, the seeds of fundamentalist renewal now too rooted to ignore. The events of the last seven days have therefore had an almost irretrievable effect on US-Egyptian relations, indeed on the United States relationship with the entire Arab world.

However euphoric Washington may have been at the capture of the Achille Lauro hijackers, President Reagan's decision to intercept the Egyptian aircraft carrying the gunmen to Tunis has further harmed America's already damaged reputation here. Mubarak was not using

the mere formalities of annoyance when he accused the Americans of "air piracy". He is a bitterly angry man.

It was not that Mubarak did not deplore the hijacking and the brutal killing of an elderly Jewish American passenger. His real concern - and that of the other Arab nations whose newspaper editorials were yesterday reflecting their own fury - was that the Americans had again imposed an exclusive morality on the Middle East. He feels that Reagan, who only a few days earlier had expressed his approval of Israel's air raid on the PLO in Tunis, is again opposing one side's violence - Palestinian - while tolerating another's - Israel's.

Anyway, had not the US and Italy asked him to negotiate with the Palestinian hijackers? Had not Egypt done so willingly as a friend of America to save innocent lives? Mubarak went on re-emphasizing at the weekend that the gunmen did not board the Achille Lauro in Egypt; nor was the ship seized in Egyptian waters. If Italy has been brutally repaid for its support of the Palestinian cause, it looked to Mubarak yesterday as if Egypt was reaping its own unpleasant rewards for helping the Americans.

Yet Mubarak has also been personally humiliated and, in one sense, he has only himself to blame.

When he originally told correspondents that the hijackers had left Egypt - thus explaining his failure to arrest them when he knew of their crimes aboard the liner - they were still sitting aboard an Egyptian Boeing 737 at Cairo airport.

His later explanation - to the effect that his own bureaucracy had failed to keep him informed - is, to put it mildly, unsatisfactory. Nor can Mubarak now shake off the fact that the hijacking, although not planned in this way by the PLO, was committed by Yasser Arafat's men. And it is Arafat whom Mubarak and King Hussein of Jordan have been promoting as the man with whom the Americans and the Israelis will ultimately have to deal.

Nor can Mubarak forget that it is upon the Americans that Egypt has to rely for its economic future. The US Congress budgeted \$2.3 billion to Egypt for this financial year plus another \$250 million of aid. This is the price of keeping the country peaceful and of maintaining Mubarak in power.

Without that money, poverty would consume the nation and Mubarak's regime as well. So the president's cry of pain at the weekend was a real one. Abusing the doctor when you are undergoing major surgery is a risky business.

But Mubarak's gentle threat to cancel this year's joint military

manoeuvres with the Americans in the western desert is a real one. He knows that the whole concept of the US rapid deployment force - designed to protect the Gulf states from Iranian or Soviet attack - is based on the premise of friendly Egyptian support. He also knows that the Americans need Cairo as a channel of communication with those Arab states which would otherwise refuse to talk to Washington. It was Mubarak who played a leading, if secret, role in helping the Americans to reopen their embassy in Iraq. If Mubarak were to withhold his influence in this critical sphere, American policy in the Gulf could be seriously jeopardized.

But the political wreckage in the Arab world is nonetheless enormous. Arafat's doubtful credibility has been shattered in the eyes of the West - it is typical that only he appears to have failed to realize this - while the Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative is probably already buried. And America's most powerful Arab ally, a signatory to the Camp David agreement, is now deeply resentful of its closest western friend.

But the surest and truest message which Mubarak gave at the weekend was the one that Americans are likely to remember long after their euphoria dies down: that violence in the Middle East begets more violence. Never, indeed, was it more certain that Americans and Europeans are going to be subjected to further cruel attacks, both at home and abroad. A dark period seems to be approaching. Of that, Egypt and the Arab states do seem sure.

Stewart Tendler on how the Met will use Mrs Thatcher's blank cheque

Will the police bite the bullet?

Facing the annual meeting of the Police Federation's enormous London branch is not always an easy task for the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. This year, after the riots in Tottenham and Brixton, Sir Kenneth Newman will address a gathering likely to be particularly angry and bitter.

Sir Kenneth will have the backing, when he stands on the platform of the Central Hall in Westminster on Wednesday, of Margaret Thatcher's promise last week to make more manpower and equipment available to police as a result of the recent disorder.

That announcement may also have generated some cynicism and bewilderment, however. Only last month Douglas Hurd, the new Home Secretary, told the police bluntly that they must accept restraints on spending like the rest of the public services. After all, in six years the police budget had risen from £1,100 million to £2,800 million.

Police may therefore wait to see the blank cheque offered by the Prime Minister filled in with more detail before rejoicing. Whitehall, in turn, may ask what her promise means in the light of the annual debate over public spending levels now under way.

Will Mrs Thatcher give more money simply to deal with precautions against public disorder, or will the cheque cover a larger shopping list? Sir Kenneth is likely to await events with keen interest as the head of the force which has taken the brunt of the latest troubles. Speaking to *The Times* last week in the wake of Tottenham, but before the Prime Minister's announcement, he put the case for another 3,500 officers in London.

They are needed to face the extra tasks which have been given to the police ranging from enhanced protection to royalty and diplomatic personnel to the working of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act. The force has been given 5,000 officers since 1979, but these were swallowed up.

The cost would be over £100 million a year, but Sir Kenneth argued that even before the riots he detected a sense of frustration among officers about their work and



manpower shortages. He said: "I don't regard it as a morale matter. If there was demoralization to the extent that they did not want to work that would be a morale problem, but this is a feeling of frustration that they are not doing as much as they would like to do."

Given two big riots in as many weeks, plus a number of smaller incidents, could the force now cope with disorder? Were the tactics of last Sunday correct, and how would they change in the face of firearms and murder?

One likely piece of government expenditure is specialized riot equipment. Sir Kenneth was unapologetic about the Metropolitan Police's stock of CS gas and plastic

bullets. "I have always thought that having equipment does not change your stance but it gives you an option you might consider", he said.

He had given permission to the Tottenham police to use CS gas or plastic bullets at Broadwater Farm and was surprised, when he arrived there, to be told that the operational commander considered that they were able to contain the riot without using either.

Other officers outside London may remain hesitant about plastic bullets. Sir Kenneth acknowledged their dangers, but he asked what the other options were. A commander could not be "a kind of Field Marshal Haig", ignoring casualties to his men and the community.

In the light of Tottenham extra officers will be trained in firing CS gas and plastic bullets while a "more robust" capability will be provided by changes in riot training. How much more aggressive the graduates of such training actually become may depend on the pressures placed on the force.

Sir Kenneth said the London police could cope with several incidents at the same time using a mobilization programme. But fewer officers in any area might mean the use of greater force to secure order. Four men could control an unruly man by each taking a limb without too much force; one man facing the same individual would have to apply more force to ensure the same control.

What is left of community policing in the light of recent events? No change, said Sir Kenneth. Policing London encompassed many methods and strategies.

Estates like Broadwater Farm present some of the most difficult policing problems in the capital. Sir Kenneth pointed to a hard core of criminal youths who would always come into some conflict with the police but he also accepted there were youths with a constant hostility to authority.

Community policing was part of the answer. Another lay in improving police performance in clearing up crime. Police responsibilities generally could not be abandoned to keep tense areas quiet.

Techniques such as intelligence gathering and surveillance rather than large police swoops helped to strike efficiently at crime without raising the ire of local communities. Criminals were targeted and trapped instead of the police wandering haphazardly.

Such methods require manpower and time. Both are precious commodities. Given the events of the past few weeks, did Sir Kenneth despair? A man who began his police career in Palestine separating priests fighting in the Holy Sepulchre, he replied, could never raise his expectations too high about keeping the peace.

The author is crime reporter for *The Times*.

How Britain will counter the sanctions clamour

evidence that change is already taking place.

Although President Botha made a serious blunder in failing to announce far-reaching reforms in his internationally advertised "Rubicon" speech in Durban in August, she will argue that the measures which he has announced since then on citizenship, the pass laws and black political rights represent changes in the apartheid structure which would have been unthinkable a year ago.

She will also argue that sanctions will hurt South African blacks more than whites - although a recent opinion poll among South African blacks showed a majority now in favour of sanctions if they would hasten the end of apartheid.

Mrs Thatcher will then make the point that Britain last month decided (admittedly rather late) to join its European partners in imposing a number of political and military restrictions against South Africa. She will insist that it is unreasonable to expect Britain - whose investment in South Africa is

greater than that of the combined total of the other EEC members - to impose tougher measures than its European partners.

If the atmosphere becomes heated, there are several other arguments Mrs Thatcher can deploy. Who, for instance, will bail out the six African Commonwealth countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi) which depend heavily on South Africa for trade and communications and whose economies would collapse long before South Africa's if sanctions were imposed?

It is all very well for those countries to say they don't want their predicament to be used as an argument against sanctions, but somebody would have to pay.

She could also make the point that there is an element of hypocrisy in the position taken by many Commonwealth countries. Canada, for instance, has announced an embargo on air transport between Canada and South Africa - but there are no scheduled flights between the two countries. And prohibition of

the sale of Krugerrands can only benefit Canada's own gold mining industry.

The imposition of sanctions would have little effect on the economies of Canada, Australia or New Zealand, let alone Nigeria, India or others whose voices will be heard calling on Britain to get tough. Britain, on the other hand, stands to lose millions of pounds in investments and, should a two-way trade embargo follow, thousands of jobs in industries exporting to South Africa.

Mrs Thatcher's opposition to sanctions is ideological as well as being based on Britain's self-interest. She firmly believes that comprehensive, mandatory sanctions would eventually result in chaos, revolution and the replacement of a pro-western government by a pro-Soviet one.

She is also convinced that sanctions would merely drive the Afrikaners into a larger and make them even more resistant to change. "You must realize that we are dealing with one of the toughest governments in the world, which is quite prepared to kill and torture to retain power," one senior British official said. "They are not going to budge simply because the Commonwealth tries to hit them around the head with a feather duster."

Recognizing the strength of Mrs Thatcher's opposition to sanctions, some Commonwealth leaders have already started working out possible compromise formulae. One proposes a timetable approach which would trigger off sanctions if South Africa did not take certain steps before a given deadline. "If we cannot agree even on something like that, then the Commonwealth will have shown itself to be an empty shell," one high commissioner said. "Some members are bound to start asking if it has any real value."

The author is diplomatic correspondent of *The Times*.

Nicholas Ashford



Hawke, Lange, Mulroney: all have taken punitive measures

Anne Sofer

Answers please to a learning puzzle

Party conferences over at last, it is time for politicians to return to reality. For me, re-entry is through the doors of my fortnightly advice surgery, where the miseries and nonsenses of modern bureaucracy parade themselves.

This time, the experience has been surreal. Through the doors following me was a fictional character I had created - made flesh and blood.

In this column, some months ago, I constructed three stereotypes to illustrate the unfairness of the present student grant arrangements: the wealthy manipulator of the system, the honest middle-income struggler, and the bottom-of-the-heap victim. This last, whom I called June, left school and home at 16, struggled to keep herself in a number of menial jobs for some years, finally decided to return to full-time education and take a vocational course - but failed to qualify for a grant because the course did not carry a mandatory award and her local authority would not give a discretionary award because she had moved across the borough boundary without realizing it within the previous three years.

Now, wonder of wonders, here was June in the flesh, all the details the same: the flight from family misery, the long years of drudgery, the unconscious crossing of borough boundaries, the discovery of a vocation, the refusal of a grant...

Only one detail was different. As the real June told her story, breathless with indignation and anxiety, I realized with shame that I had been guilty of that most serious of all modern prejudices, sex stereotyping. Such a person, I had assumed, would not have very high academic aspirations: it was unlikely, I thought, that she would have much by way of qualifications or seek a job outside the conventional range. So I made the fictional June a would-be nursery nurse.

The real June wants to be a scientist or engineer. In evening study over the last few years she has clocked up enough O-levels to be able to start a three A-level science course, and has her eyes firmly fixed on higher education. Somehow she was given the impression that she would get a grant for the A-level course (as she might have done if she were 19 rather than 21, and had lived in the same place for three years); she resigned from her clerical job and enrolled at the local further education college, thinking that at last she was getting somewhere - only to discover that she gets no maintenance grant and will have to pay fees as well. She cannot draw the dole because she is studying full-time. She works all day Saturday in a supermarket, but that barely covers her rent, let alone the rest of her expenses. What is she to do?

Now I must ask you to sit still for a moment and reflect on the lunacy of this situation. This girl lives in the area of an education authority which is the most generous in the country and has the express - some might say fanatical - policy of promoting "equal opportunities". Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been spent on removing sexism from the school curriculum, encouraging girls to aspire to scientific careers, sponsoring seminars, conferences and publicity drives, appointing inspectors for anti-sexist this and that.

Yet here is this gutsy young woman struggling against the odds, aiming high, doing (as she put it herself) what everybody says they want her to do. And what answer does she get?

It would be unfair to blame only the Inner London Education Authority. Grants for this sort of thing are discretionary, and discretionary spending is everywhere under pressure. (Personally, I would have put this particular item of spending ahead of the pop festival and the fashion show and the advertising campaign and the Labour members' expanded press office.)

But what about Sir Keith Joseph? Isn't he worried sick about the shortage of applicants for science and engineering degrees? Some £43 million has been pumped into extra



Joseph: any solution?

engineering places in universities, but the only result so far this year has been a growing number of vacancies in polytechnics. Officials have been warning for some time that too few people are passing the requisite A-levels for the expansion the Government has in mind and industry is demanding. So how would Sir Keith defend the non-mandatory nature of grants of this sort? (He knows - or should know - full well that under the present spending constraints there is hardly an education authority in the country which would give such a grant out of its discretionary award budget.)

One of the excuses I was given when I protested about this decision was that it "wouldn't be fair on all the others who have been refused" - as if there were thousands of young Londoners trying to return to full-time education to prepare for a degree course in engineering.

One feature of our education system this case illustrates is the "all or nothing" nature of our student funding system. In other countries there is a wide array of support mechanisms - bursaries, sponsorships, charitable endowments, loans, student work schemes. My real "June", being enterprising and not afraid of hard work, might be able to face the prospect of paying fees or maintenance; but to be denied both, on the same grounds, is crushing.

The case also illustrates the serious credibility gap in our current political life - the gap between high-sounding principles and a humbler sense of the small steps that must be taken to get from where we are to where we want to be: the gap between the willingness to commit resources (even now the easiest thing for a politician to do) and the wisdom to know where they can be best used.

I wait with interest to see who comes up with the best idea of how the real "June" is to fulfil her potential and ambition. On past experience, it is as likely to be a casual reader of *The Times* as Sir Keith Joseph or any official body. Both she and I would be grateful for any suggestions.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

Paul Jennings

The future, and it plays

I do believe that in a school in St Ives (Fenland, not the arty one in Cornwall, where a man would be much less likely than one of the wild Fen Tigers to have seven wives) I have seen the future, and it works. After all, the Fens might well seem the last place for futurology. A huge dyke-obstructed skyway nowhere set between metropolitan roads to Norwich and York, dotted with names like Emneth, Manea, Shippea Hill, Hundred Foot Drain, Morton's Lane; with old river beds, *roddens*, increasingly higher than the shrinking peat surrounding them.

Futurology? Among these tight settlements of yellow brick houses with Victorian chapels, visible miles away, approached anfractuately over wooden bridges, inhabited by men who probed about among the reeds in special boats and knew about eels and moles and who met on rare holidays for contests in which two men simply kicked each other with great boots - or, in great windless Dickensian frosts, produced mysterious national, Porvill-and-Dean skating championships in races apparently always on Lingay Fen.

Futurology, in this huge forgotten province where, when you get up to Lincolnshire and the wolds appear as suddenly as the Himalayas after the Indian plains, they play the Haxey Hood game every January 6, a kind of semi-controlled riot in which the Lord of the Hood and eleven other Boggans wearing (at the start anyway) decorated top hats lead a great scramble in the mud for a well, a leather-covered Thing, the Haxey Hood, often breaking each others' arms and legs to get it.

Above all, perhaps, futurology in flat lands where what really draw the eye are incomparable buildings of the past, ranging from March, with an angel roof outstanding even for East Anglia, or Sutton, "Cathedral of the Fens" to the real owner of that title, of course Ely, with its miraculous Lantern, a wonder of the world, shining to the Urals?

Well, we had driven 70 miles (East Anglia is bigger than you think) to see a performance of *Die Fledermaus*. It was so good that we've not bothered about Covent Garden, especially as Covent Garden didn't have our middle son (a piano technician by trade), making his first appearance on any stage, with the St Ives Amateur Dramatic and Musical Society, inexplicably getting a tremendous laugh with his only line, in the drunken-warders' scene: "there's someone at the door, sir."

But it was what I saw in the interval that started off all this about the Future. A list of the evening-class subjects taught in this bright, airy, modern school in the Fens. Trace Your Family Tree, Cake Icing, German, Stage 1, Men's Management, Computing, Men's Keep Fit, Mathematics for Parents, Modern Dance and Tap, Contemporary Dance, Calligraphy.

We keep hearing about the inevitable decline of the great 19th-century labour-intensive industries - not only here, in Sheffield or Glasgow, even mighty Portsmouth.

Soon there will only be jobs for about 100,000 microchip and robotics makers in the world, with everybody else in insurance and service industries. And with all this spare time...

I see lots of prosperous, architect-drawing-looking people in places like this St Ives school. No doubt some of the ones *there* work in tiny expert micro-chip factories in Cambridge. Wisbech, maybe even Upwell. Emneth, and there will still be a few farmers. But whatever they do, they are all terribly fit, knowing about their ancestors, riding looking forward to Heine and Schiller next year, writing each other letters that are marvels of penmanship, and eating (though not often enough to spoil their tap-dancing fitness) marvelously iced cakes.

I hope that future works.

Miles Kingston is on holiday.



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TRUCK WITH TERRORISTS

Four armed men board an Italian cruise liner for an unspecified terrorist purpose. It appears that they are premeditatedly discovered, at which point they hijack the ship, gratuitously kill a 69 year old American Jew in a wheelchair, abuse and threaten most of the other passengers, demand to sail for Beirut, that new Mecca for Muslim terrorism, and are finally persuaded at remote control by Mr Arafat of the PLO to return to Egyptian territorial waters. There they are quickly transferred to an Egyptian air-liner and pushed off, accompanied by two other members of the Palestine Liberation Front to which they belong - one of whom, Abu Abbas, is also a member of Mr Arafat's executive committee of the PLO - and many Egyptian security officials. Destination Tunis.

The Italians who own the liner, the Americans whose citizen the murder victim was, are both left without any chance of bringing these murderers to justice. So it is that the Egyptian airliner is intercepted in mid flight by American fighters and diverted to a Sicilian air base. There the Americans had hoped to initiate extradition proceedings against six Palestinians for different charges, while the Italians intended to keep hold of the hijackers but let Mr Abu Abbas, a notorious mastermind of terrorist activities, and his acolyte free to go to Yugoslavia and rejoin the PLO.

If one ever wanted a working illustration of how totally ill-

prepared and uncoordinated is the western world to combat this increasing intensity of the international terrorist movement, this episode provides it. And there are some sombre lessons indeed.

Egypt has been left furious with the Americans for diverting its aircraft and thus exposing the extent of its inability to do anything but run away from the terrorist threat. The Italians were vexed with the Egyptians for letting the murderers go and holding onto the ship which seems, to say the least, a slight inversion of priorities. The Americans are furious with the Italians - more publicly so than for the past forty years - for not allowing the extradition process to be explored in Italian courts, and worse, for letting Abu Abbas out of their clutches. There is suspicion in Washington that this will be a prelude to the four Palestinians being mysteriously sprung from the Italian prison or released in exchange for other innocent hostages or at least not facing the full rigour of Italian justice. And Washington can hardly be blamed for being suspicious.

The American act of interception was a technical illegality, but did it amount to more than a "citizen's arrest", followed by a handing over of known criminals to lawfully constituted authorities? There has been a fundamental flouting of the law by the Egyptian authorities in their behaviour towards known and identified murderers and hijackers on the high seas.

What has happened to the

agreement on international terrorism outlined at the London summit in June 1984 in which western governments undertook to cooperate on anti-terrorist measures so that national frontiers offer no protection to the fugitive terrorist. There was a principled refusal to be blackmailed by kidnappers, hijackers or their like and plans for the training and determined use of national special forces to act against terrorists where military action could be effective. Yet when these principles were put to the test last week we seemed to have no spectacle of a working community united against international terrorism, rather a tangle of individual European nations more concerned with the small print.

For instance today in London two representatives of the PLO will meet British ministers even though the original precondition for their meeting - some public dissociation by them from acts of terrorist violence - has been discarded. How could it be otherwise when the very existence of the PLO espouses the armed struggle, not presumably just in the territory under dispute with the Israelis, but anywhere in the world which the Palestinians deem to be suitable? In the circumstances of last week Her Majesty's government has been put all the more on its mettle to avoid joining forces with the fudge and weasel wording which seems still to overtake most governments when confronted with the real life brutality of the terrorists now in our midst.

CARE FOR THE CARIBBEAN

The Queen, now in Nassau for the second stop of her Caribbean odyssey, might notice a few changes since she last toured the region 19 years ago. Now Britain plays not so much mother as godmother to the family of small states which, for better or worse, have achieved independence during that time. Moreover it is their godfather in Washington for whose protective hand they reach most hopefully in troubled times.

That was the first and most obvious lesson to be learned from the Grenada crisis two years ago. The pax Britannica had become the pax Americana - a metamorphosis which led to accusations of British withdrawal from the region and to criticism of its lack of political or military commitment.

The criticism was not wholly appropriate. For one thing this country's military profile in the region has never been very high - not since the last war anyway. Apart from the Royal Navy's Caribbean guardship - which is indeed quite active, the only British presence consists of the garrison at Belize - whose purpose is quite narrowly defined. Grenada illuminated a fact of life - but nothing more.

In the second place, it failed to take account of continuing strong political and other connections. The country still has six high commissions and four subordinate missions, staffed by a total of more than 70 diplomats. This may be considered too many but it can hardly be dismissed as too few. It is for

instance more than the diplomatic representation of all the other European Community countries put together.

British bilateral aid for Caribbean countries totalled £53 million last year. Given that there are only around 5 million people to receive it this works out on a per capita basis at some four times the sum given to the new Commonwealth countries in black Africa and 40 times that donated to the Commonwealth in Asia. A per capita comparison is not perhaps a very fair one - but it is not one that can be wholly ignored.

On the other hand British exports to the region started to slow down their growth rate from the late 1970s - reflecting no doubt world recession. While they plunged ahead again last year - so did our imports, leaving us with a trade imbalance of more than £200 million. On that basis it is not this country's investment but the return on it which needs watching.

So while real power in and over the Caribbean resides in Washington, Britain remains far more than an interested observer. Our interest since the Grenada crisis has indeed extended more deeply into the security area, with the Government making available £4.5 million so far for building shore facilities for six coastguard vessels - provided for the Eastern Caribbean with the help of the United States.

The Grenada episode exposed the vulnerability of small states

to political and military interference and has subsequently led to the establishment of the Regional Security System - for which a treaty is now being drafted - in the Eastern Caribbean. This policy of regional self-help underpinned by co-ordinated support from the big powers, in this case most notably the United States, Britain and Canada, is very much the kind of answer one must look for from small states as they grope uncertainly on their own in the big wide exploiting world. A substantial report on the vulnerability of small states, sponsored by British support at the last Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Delhi two years ago, will be a focal point for discussion in Nassau next week.

It is not altruism which prompts so much concern in the West. The United States lost many ships in and around the Caribbean in the Second World War and would stand to do so again in a Third, if its influence in the region fell into decline - or was reversed. With transatlantic reinforcement still an essential component of western strategy in Europe, it is arguable that Britain and its neighbours have as keen an interest as the United States in strengthening the stability of Caribbean states.

The royal tour, during which the Queen will visit some ten countries in under a month, should remind them that their godmother has not exactly turned her back upon her progeny, whatever the motive.

THE GENERAL'S DILEMMA

Six months ago General Zia ul-Haq confidently began the process of a controlled restoration of democracy in Pakistan. His intention was to create a form of civilian rule acceptable to the military and yet simultaneously credible in the eyes of the electorate. At the centre of his strategy was the national assembly. It was to be both sovereign in its authority as well as subservient in carrying out the general's bidding. Through such a pliant parliament he hoped to maintain his grip on power whilst still appearing to hand it over. However, since then it has become clear that this deft manipulation will not work in practice. The legislature is proving to be more independent than obedient, and the result is that the general's creation has in fact put the general on the run.

The issue that has made this most obvious is the present struggle between General Zia and his assembly over a Bill first presented in early September. In it, legislators were called upon to provide indemnity for the last eight years of military rule. Of itself, that is unsurprising. Previous Pakistani regimes have also sought such guarantees. This time, however, the Bill goes further than previous such measures. To begin with, the indemnity sought was not

merely for the past years of army rule, but also prospectively for the future until such time as the general deemed fit. Then, the Bill attempted to secure the assembly's ratification of the unilateral constitutional amendment made by General Zia in March this year. Finally, it also sought to incorporate into the constitution all the martial law orders and regulations issued since 1977.

Not surprisingly, the assembly refused to accept the Bill as originally submitted. The general attempted to cajole and coerce the legislators, but they stood their ground. Rebuffed, the general withdrew and earlier this week resubmitted a revised Bill. The new version is already a significant victory for the young assembly. In it, General Zia is now only seeking indemnity until such time as martial law is lifted, and has undertaken to issue only those further martial law orders as will facilitate its lifting. Although the Bill does not specify when this will be, the general has separately committed himself to January 1986. However, it is in terms of the unilateral constitutional amendments that General Zia has made the biggest concessions. The most significant of these is the fact that provisions to set up a national security council have

been dropped. As this body was widely believed to embody the institutionalisation of the military in government, its disappearance is a considerable scaling down of the army's future role.

The general had obviously hoped that these concessions would be sufficient to secure the passage of his Bill. Last Wednesday it became clear they were not. For the assembly is still concerned about the omnipotent presidency he has created for himself. Indeed, the main sticking point now is the provision incorporating into the constitution all the orders and regulations passed under martial law.

The result of this is that General Zia is still locked in battle with his assembly in a fight he cannot win to his satisfaction. For the problem is that the assembly is refusing to accept the limited role intended for it, and is instead exercising to the full the latent powers it possesses. If he were to force his Bill through the assembly, he would show it up as nothing more than the puppet it had in March been taken to be. But if he were to tailor his Bill to meet the assembly's approval he would have to cut away many of the powers he has meticulously given to himself.

US euphoria on counter-hijack

From Mr Miles Copeland (Snr)

Sir, While I share my US compatriots' exhilaration at the capture of those who hijacked the Italian ship, and rejoice at the boost it has given to President Reagan's credibility, may I point out a few "anomalous" thoughts that may help to sober us up?

First, despite all there is to say in favour of the action, it is by no means "a telling blow against international terrorism" or "a turning point for action against terrorism", as American and Israeli newspapers are saying. On the contrary, it is certain to stimulate the rate at which terrorism is expanding both geographically and in variety of targets. The particular terrorists who are the greatest threat to world peace have not learned that "they can run but they can't hide". They are simply not capable of learning any such lesson.

Second, this action, following upon the Israelis' raid on Tunisian soil, will be at an enormous cost to the prospects of there ever being peace between the Arabs and Israel. It will: 1, drive a greater wedge between Israel and Egypt than already exists; 2, put an unbearable strain on Egyptian-American relations, and endanger the tenure, and even the life, of President Mubarak; 3, increase sympathies for the Palestinians in the Third World, where many peoples share the Palestinians' view of themselves as losers in a one-sided struggle with "imperialism"; 4, boost anger at Israel, already the most hated nation in history; 5, embarrass into silence moderate Arab leaders whose cooperation is essential to any effective peace process.

Third, if we are foolish enough to let the Israelis have the book, and insist on extradition of the four Palestinian suspects (in our country, they are only suspects until they are proven guilty in a court of law), we will find that by the time their trial comes up tempers will have cooled and their chances of acquittal, given the circumstances of their capture, will be great. Moreover, in the unlikely event that our courts do find them guilty, we will have an even messier involvement in the Arab-Israeli imbroglio than we've already got.

Now that we've had our fun, we must settle down to realities. If we associate ourselves with the Israelis' announced policy of "fighting terror with terror", we must not be surprised if our enemies take the identical position, and gain the sympathies of neutral bystanders for so doing. From here on out, our task should be to stop the escalation, not to add to it.

Yours,

MILES COPELAND,

3 The Green,

St Rowan,

Oxford,

October 12.

Cost of museum ships

From the Keeper of HMS Belfast

Sir, I share Sir Philip Goodhart's sentiments (September 28) about preserving HMS Hermes, but not his measure of the problem.

My understanding of the USS Intrepid project is that she was only established as a museum ship with the help of a substantial loan. Anyone thinking of a similar exercise for HMS Hermes would be well advised to first ascertain the size of that loan and how it was, or is to be repaid.

In the early stages of such a project it is tempting to balance the books, and even repay loans, by turning a blind eye to the imperatives of long-term maintenance. This is a recipe for failure. Museum ships have, by definition, passed the end of their design life and steel ones, especially those built of low-grade wartime steels, corrode away remarkably quickly if you let them. The only hope for their long-term preservation is a critical assessment of their material state to begin with, and then a planned and costed upkeep strategy which looks at least 10 years ahead.

Even then, the upkeep cost is less than that of paying the staff needed to do justice to the subject and to its visiting public. Altogether it is an expensive business, and one most unlikely in the event to be self-supporting, even if there are no adjacent rival attractions.

I hope there will be widespread public support for preserving HMS Hermes in the event of her being released for this purpose, but if would be unwise to assume that it can be done without subsidy.

Yours faithfully,

A. W. WHEELER,

Imperial War Museum,

HMS Belfast,

Symons Wharf,

Vine Lane, SE1,

October 1.

Teachers' pay

From Professor Robert A. Hinde

Sir, In the current discussions over teachers' pay it is important not to lose sight of the country's educational needs in the longer term. Whilst educationists have long emphasized the importance of teaching children to think for themselves, in practice examination requirements and other forces have ensured that the primary focus of school curricula has been a compendium of accepted facts.

In the future the emphasis must alter. The coming decades are likely to involve tendencies towards increasingly rapid technological and sociological change and individuals must be educated not with dogma, but to cope with change.

Already the success of refresher courses in many professions is determined in large part by the readiness of the students to face progress, even when it means relinquishing practices that seem to

Constructive channels in N Ireland

From Mr P. W. Duncanson

Sir, You refer in your leader, "Unionists at bay" (October 7) to political leaders "stretching themselves to rouse Protestant Ulster". My understanding is that responsible Unionist leaders have been startled at the strength of feeling among the increasingly fearful peaceful majority of the Unionist population and are seeking ways of steering their deep anxieties into constructive channels.

These fears have been engendered by the statements (and silences) emanating from Government ministers, changes in policing policy (claimed by Nationalists to be the result of political pressure from the Dublin Government), and by a campaign of leaks, speculation and hostile comment in many sections of the national media (with the honourable exception of *The Times*).

The idea of the Dublin Government acting in an advisory capacity in the administration of Northern Ireland is seen as something of a sick joke by Unionists. Firstly, the term "advisers" brings memories of Vietnam and Afghanistan. Secondly, Dublin ministers are notoriously ignorant of affairs in the North and will therefore be acting simply as ambassadors of Cabinet rank for the SDLP.

This will be a discriminatory arrangement, leaving Unionists with no representation of comparable status and committed partiality. Such an arrangement might indeed be illegal under the Northern Ireland Constitution Act, which forbids the Government to discriminate directly or indirectly on religious grounds.

The most important objection to allowing ministers of a foreign country to speak for northern nationalists is that this would firmly brand nationalists as foreigners. The effect on community relations

would be incalculably divisive and a severe blow to those who either in voluntary groups or just in their everyday lives are propagating the principle that Unionists and Nationalists are fellow citizens.

The best and most constitutionally appropriate people to speak for northern Nationalists are their lawfully elected representatives.

The question of the exercise of sovereignty raised by Unionist leaders is rather more complicated than you allow in your comments. The complication arises from the fact that the UK has several legislative territories but only one Parliament. Laws sometimes apply uniformly to the whole of the UK, sometimes to Great Britain only, sometimes exclusively to Northern Ireland, Scotland or England and Wales.

This territorial exclusivity can put a severe strain on the principle of representative democracy, which is simply that laws are to be made by the elected representatives of those who will be subject to the laws.

It is a non-democratic act for a parliamentary majority which is overwhelmingly from outside a territory to impose a law which applies exclusively to that territory. It is this that is at the basis of Unionist objections.

A further point is that in the absence of a written Constitution the uniformity of laws throughout the UK is both a symbol and a practical expression of common citizenship. This is a matter of considerable importance to a section of the population whose right to continued citizenship of their native State (the UK) has been under recurring threat for over 80 years.

Yours sincerely,

P. W. DUNCANSON,

28 Barnfield Road,

Lisburn,

co Antrim, Northern Ireland.

October 7.

Disorderly conduct

From Ms Rosalind Malcolm and Dr Robert Baldwin

Sir, Douglas Hurd has proposed a new criminal offence of disorderly conduct (report, October 11). The object of the law is to criminalise behaviour that involves no likelihood or fear of violence to persons or property but which causes another person to be alarmed, harassed or distressed.

Mr Hurd, it seems, wants to improve inner city life by making criminals of youngsters who act in a rowdy manner. As a response to Tottenham and Brixton the proposal indicates a staggeringly shallow analysis of current public order problems.

Even in its own terms such a law would be undesirable and unworkable. The criminal law is no tool

with which to regulate behaviour that is merely unsociable. Indeed, should the police be given an unrestricted discretion to define what is socially acceptable behaviour?

The offence is unworkable since the concepts of alarm, harassment and distress are vague and inadequate as a basis for a criminal law.

The Government aims to criminalise those who kick over dustbins or act in a boisterous manner, but the terms of the offence go much further than that. Kids may cause distress when playing football in a car park late at night. Will giving them criminal records really help matters?

Yours faithfully,

ROSALIND MALCOLM, Director,

ROBERT BALDWIN,

The Legal Action Group,

242-244 Pentonville Road, N1,

October 11.

Law centre costs

From Mr Stanley Best

Sir, Mr Gerry O'Keefe, of the Stockwell and Clapham Law Centre (October 4), must not be allowed to mislead your readers.

Whereas the overhead expenses of a law centre are publicly funded in one way or another, the solicitor in private practice has to pay his own rent, rates, heat, lighting, postages, telephones, salaries for staff and so on out of his gross fees and these days that means that out of every pound he earns about 75p is thus spent, leaving him with 25p.

Mr O'Keefe quotes the gross fees allowed under the duty solicitor scheme to be launched next year of £27 per hour in daytime and £36 per hour at night. These reduce to net fees of £6.75 and £9 per hour respectively in the pocket of the solicitor - considerably less than

some garages, for instance, charge for their mechanics, especially at night.

By contrast, the person detained in the police station may ask to see a solicitor under this scheme compared with, as Mr O'Keefe suggests, a law-centre worker. It is worthy of note that most law-centre workers in this country are not trained and qualified lawyers.

If you were ill at night, who would you rather see, a qualified doctor or a well-meaning amateur? By the same token the person detained by police and in many cases innocent of any crime will want a solicitor, not a law-centre worker if the difference is explained to him.

Yours faithfully,

STANLEY BEST,

As from: British Legal Association,

116 London Road,

Southborough,

Tunbridge Wells,

Kent.

Telephone charges

From Mrs Margaret G. Campbell

Sir, Having just heard Chancellor Lawson criticise the last Labour government for "daylight robbery of the retired", I feel impelled to express my outrage at the proposed rise in telephone charges.

I have a friend who, in her eighties, is deeply distressed at the general rise in the cost of living. She is one who has lived carefully, having waste of any kind, on her old age pension and small dividends, in order to keep her self-respect and be indebted to no man.

Why should those who can afford it be able to buy shares in British Telecom and receive vouchers to help them pay their bills, and dividends to increase their income out of their pockets, while those who have paid their bills and rental (often more than the calls made) but who were not in a position to buy shares are now to be charged even more?

No one should be without the telephone. It is a lifeline for the housebound, to keep them in touch with friends, and salvation in an

emergency. It is outrageous that they should be deprived of it in order that those who are better off can increase their income.

No doubt the same will apply to British Gas when it is privatized. Again, the OAPs and the needy will be the sufferers.

Yours faithfully,

M. G. CAMPBELL,

Oakbank,

38 Oakshaw Street,

Paisley,

Renfrewshire,

October 8.

No duress

From Mr John E. Silkin, MP for Deptford (Labour)

Sir, In an article by Anne Sofer in today's *Times* it is said that I am retiring as member of Parliament "under duress". Nothing is further from the truth. I do not recall ever having given way to duress at any time during my political career.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN SILKIN,

House of Commons,

October 7.

have served them well. In the future there will also be a need to discriminate between types of change, to judge them according to current circumstances, to assist some and to divert others.

Such considerations point to a need for teachers of the highest calibre, having a high status in society and acquainted with the frontiers of research and the directions of change. Status cannot be determined by salary alone, though that is important.

One way towards achieving the desiderata of high status and of teacher familiarity with the frontiers and directions of change could be through greater contact between schools, colleges and universities. A step in this direction has been made by some universities and colleges (including my own) by inviting teachers as short-term guests.

But something more fundamental is needed: not just refresher courses, but participation by some school teachers in full-time research during

scheduled leaves, so that they can see themselves as part of the research community, and some involvement of research workers in teaching (occasional lectures to staff or students?) in schools.

Progress in such directions could both raise the teachers' status and help them to keep abreast of current developments in educational science and/or in their specific disciplines.

Recently the French Ministry of Education sponsored a carefully prepared conference to consider these matters. It was attended by the ministers of education, and of research and technology, the Secretary of State for Education in Sorbonne, and a large number of educationists, academics and teachers. Is this country being equally far-sighted?

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT A. HINDE,

St John's College,

Cambridge,

October 1.

ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 14 1822

Brazil was colonized by the Portuguese in 1500. In 1808 King John VI, taking refuge from Napoleon's invasion of Portugal, set up his court in Rio de Janeiro, raising the status of the colony which became equal with the mother country. In 1831 he returned to Portugal leaving his son Dom Pedro as regent. Fearing the latter's liberal ideas the Cortes in Lisbon ordered him home. He refused to do so, proclaimed Brazil as independent, and on December 1, 1822, was crowned emperor. The empire collapsed with the abdication of his son Dom Pedro II in 1889.

BRAZIL

MANIFESTO OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCE REGENT AND EMPEROR OF THE KINGDOM OF BRAZIL, TO THE PEOPLE OF THAT KINGDOM.

BRAZILIANS, -The time for deceiving mankind is past. Governments which would still force their power upon the pretended ignorance of the people, or upon antiquated errors and abuses, are destined to see the colossus of their greatness fall from the fragile basis on which it had been erected. It is in consequence of this principle, that the Cortes of Lisbon have forced the provinces of the south of Brazil to throw off the yoke prepared for them. It is in consequence of being duly impressed with it, that I now see the people of Brazil, calling upon me to defend its rights and maintain its liberty and independence. I comply, Brazilians, while I declare to you the truth. Listen to me!

I have therefore formed my resolution - I have adopted the course which the people wished, and I have ordered the convocation of the Assembly of Brazil, in order to cement the political independence of the kingdom, without breaking the ties of Portuguese fraternity. Thus may the different parts of the united kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves, justly and decorously harmonize, and thus may be preserved under one chief, two families which are separated by immense seas, and which can alone be retained in union by the bonds founded on an equality of rights and a reciprocity of interests.

Let no other cry be heard among you but that of Union. From the Amazon to the Plata let Independence be the only echo. Let our provinces form the mysterious fogot which no force can break. Let all old prejudices at once disappear, and let the love of the good people be substituted for that of the tyrant. Brazil, Brazil, Brazil! Brazil! the obscure blasphemy which you utter against me, against me, and against our liberal system, injuries, calumnies, and abuse: remember that when they praised you, Brazil was lost. Let them say that we are rising against Portugal, against the mother country, against our benefactors, while we are preserving our rights, punishing by our laws, and consolidating our liberty, seek to save Portugal from a new class of tyrants.

Valiant Mineirans! Intrepid Pernambucans! Defenders of Brazilian liberty, fly to succour your brethren. It is not the cause of one province, it is the cause of all Brazil which is defended in the first discovery of Cabral. Extinguish this nest of wolves which still sustain the sanguinary caprices of the factious party. Call to your recollection, Pernambucans, the burning piles of Bonito and the scenes of the Rio de Janeiro massacre. See us as brothers, all people Portuguese who respect our rights, and wish for our and their own felicity.

Inhabitants of the Ceara, of the Maranhao, of the rich Para, all you of the beautiful and fertile provinces of the North come and subscribe the act of our emancipation, in order that we may immediately take our place (and time it is so to do) in the great political association. Brazilians in general! Friends, let us unite. I am your compatriot, your defender. Let us aim at the glory and prosperity of Brazil, as the result of our common efforts. While marching by this path, you will always find me at your head, and in the place of the greatest danger. Be assured that my happiness depends upon yours. It will be my glory to govern a brave and free people. Give me, then, the example of your unanimity and your union. Be worthy of yourselves.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 1, 1822.

Retirement anomalies

From Mr Kenneth Ambrose



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 12: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, today attended the Annual Public Meeting of the Save the Children Fund in Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London.

Mrs Richard Carew Pole was in attendance.
BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 13: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, today attended the Save the Children Fund at Great St Mary's Church, Cambridge.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Cambridgeshire (Mr Michael Bevan) and the Vicar of Great St Mary's Church (the Reverend Canon Michael Mayne).

Forthcoming marriages

Captains H. D. Alfrey and Miss F. J. H. Burgess

The engagement is announced between David Alfrey, Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, elder son of Major H. J. Alfrey, 25b Wilton Row, London SW1, and Miss F. J. H. Burgess, 100, Folly Cottage, Penton Mewsey, near Andover, Hampshire, and Fiona, only daughter of General Sir Edward and Lady Burgess, Chateau St Pierre, SHAPE, BFPO 26.

Mr A. Russell and Miss J. Shawcross

The engagement is announced between Alan, youngest son of Mrs Dick Russell and the late Mr Dick Russell, of Newnham, Northamptonshire, and Jane, youngest daughter of the late Sir Keith Shawcross and Lady Hunter, of Dinder, Somerset.

Mr M. G. Cox, RE and Miss S. A. Wood

The engagement is announced between Mark, eldest son of Mr and Mrs D. Cox, of Torquay, Devon, and Sally-Ann, youngest daughter of Mrs M. Wood and the late Mr Leslie Wood, of Herne Bay, Kent.

Captain N. Grant Thorold and Miss L. J. Aubrey

The engagement is announced between Nicholas Grant Thorold, The Royal Hussars (PWO), son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. H. M. Grant Thorold and Mrs D. A. Grant Thorold, of Pimley Mill, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, and Lisa, daughter of Mr J. H. Aubrey and the late Mrs A. J. Aubrey, of Sovereign House, Wimbledon.

Mr A. B. Jones and Miss S. C. M. Bryant

The engagement is announced between Andrew Bernard, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Derek Francis Jones, Birkdale, Southport, Lancashire, and Sibbana Clare Mary, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Roland John Bryant, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, Middlesex.

Mr D. F. McCormack and Miss S. J. Miller

The engagement is announced between Douglas Ferguson, son of Helen Cullen, of Milngavie, Glasgow, and Susan Jane, daughter of James Miller and the late Kathleen Dewar, step-daughter of Iris Miller, of Belmont, Edinburgh.

Mr D. A. Hartley and Miss T. Boudonno

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs G. F. Hartley, of Ruislip, Middlesex, and Tina, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. D. Boudonno, of Ealing, Middlesex.

Mrs Malcolm Wallace was in attendance.
KENSINGTON PALACE
October 13: The Princess of Wales, Patron, the Newport International Competition for Young Pianists, this evening attended the final of the competition at the Newport Centre, Newport, Gwent.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle, RN were in attendance.
CLARENCE HOUSE
October 12: Lady Angela Oswald has succeeded Lady Elizabeth Basset as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the ambulance station at Saxton Lane, Leeds, on November 19.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend a royal concert at the Barbican Hall on November 20 during the Festival of St Cecilia, in aid of the Musicians' Benevolent Fund and allied musical charities.

Mr M. S. Holt and Miss T. Flechter

The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr and Mrs David Holt, of Waltham, Bridport, Dorset, and Theresa, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Otto Flechter, of Berne, Switzerland.

Mr C. J. H. Matthews and Miss J. P. Sharma

The engagement is announced between Clive John Holland, only son of Mr and Mrs Ronald Matthews, of Kingston Vale, and Juliet Patricia, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Colin Sharma, of Shopwhey, Chichester.

Mr J. N. Phillips and Miss N. J. Garner

The engagement is announced between John Nicholas, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Phillips, of Sutton, Surrey, and Nicola Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Maurice Garner, of Thorpe Bay, Essex.

Dr C. Spence-Jones and Miss V. K. Buezo

The engagement is announced between Clive John Holland, only son of Mr and Mrs Ronald Matthews, of Kingston Vale, and Juliet Patricia, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Colin Sharma, of Shopwhey, Chichester.

Mr A. J. T. Strong and Miss S. E. Alderton

The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of the late Professor D. E. Strong and of Mrs S. K. Strong, of Chislehurst, Kent, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Alderton, of Taverham, Norfolk.

Mr J. J. Veitch and Miss K. L. Mazierski

The engagement is announced between Justin, son of Mr and Mrs J. Veitch, of 18 Stour Court, Canterbury, and Kristina, daughter of Mr J. W. Mazierski and the late Mrs Mary Rose Mazierski, of Sandhurst, Ashford Road, Hollingbourne, Kent.

Mr S. L. d'A. Willis and Miss R. A. Brockbank

The engagement is announced between Stephen, younger son of the late Derek L. d'A. Willis and of Mrs Derek L. d'A. Willis, of Hinchinbrook, Surrey, and Rebecca, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. E. Brockbank, of Westward, Cumbria.

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A bishop visiting Handsworth, Birmingham, after the recent riot was asked about the role of the Church of England and he replied frankly that it was irrelevant. By the same criteria, no doubt, the same would have to be said in Toxteth, Brixton, Tottenham, and wherever else the scourge of serious public disorder may occur. Those creating mayhem on Saturday night are not going to be at matins next morning.

Had they been in any Birmingham church last weekend, however, they would have heard a remarkable statement, on behalf of all denominations. It was a declaration of renewed commitment to the inner city and its problems, a confession of failure so far, and an offer to join with the community in its search for peace and justice.

"We have not discerned the scope of the hurt and frustration in our community, especially among its young people in this area and areas like it," it said.

Eight Anglican clergy in Brixton were meanwhile responding in a not dissimilar manner with a public statement in which they deplored

"the lack of concern shown for inner-city areas like Brixton by the present Government", and in particular the increase in real poverty and unemployment.

Referring to the particular circumstances of the Brixton trouble, they said they saw no good reason why the police officer "responsible in this case" had not been arrested, and expressed sympathy for the demonstration by young blacks which preceded the riot.

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Clifford Longley

An 'irrelevant' church amid the riots

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THE ARTS

Opera

Rough magic from the newcomers

Il Trovatore
Royal Opera House

Though more than 20 years old, Luciano Pavarotti's production of Verdi's *Il Trovatore* (revived here by Wilfred Judd) still packs a potent punch into its constant factor in the presence of a truly gothic assemblage of ravines and mountains, castle parapets and dungeons.

At times, too, the human spectacle seemed equally immobile. The modicum of athleticism required by, for example, Manrico's flying of the attempted abduction, was so modestly undertaken that it merely compounded the plot's gross implausibilities.

But elsewhere the careful tableau groupings of characters and the equally old-fashioned use of the follow-spotlight on principals, gave the production an apt melodramatic, almost lurid quality. It also suited Elena Obraztsova's occasionally hammy but always powerful portrayal of the vengeful gypsy, Azucena. Her vibrant, often threatened to become oppressive and she sounded clumsy in the quicker phrases of "Stride la vampa", but time and again it was her stabbing articulation of some telling line, delivered in that formidable chest register, which cut to the heart of the tragedy.

In purely vocal terms, however, hers was the least attractive performance among a cast in fine form. Elizabeth Connell, singing her first Leonora, perhaps tried some over-sophisticated dynamic shading in "Tacea la notte", but later she produced a stunning variety of timbre and (particularly in her last-act confrontation with the Count) considerable reserves of power.

Jose Carreras seemed less well cast as Manrico. His silvery tone and ardent delivery were best displayed in Act 3, where a forceful "Di quella pira" predictably brought some in the audience to a state of rapture. But his singing was sometimes too beautiful, when it should have been rugged and heroic, to be a sufficient foil for Wolfgang Brendel's Count di Luna.

Brendel, new to Covent Garden and nervously pitching his first, unaccompanied entry rather flat, recovered brilliantly to reveal a baritone voice which was as effective uttering threats with a steely, almost growling quality as it was declaring love in a beautifully sustained, even-toned account of the pre-act aria "Il balio".

In the pit Giuseppe Patane had a mixed evening. There was finesse in his careful grading of orchestral textures, and his pacing was sound; but he completely failed to galvanize the chorus into life. The drab clunk-clink of this Anvil Chorus was especially uninspiring.

Richard Morrison

Carmen/Idomeneo/A
Midsummer Night's
Dream
Glyndebourne

It does not need a summer night in Sussex: Glyndebourne's production of Britten's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* is magic for all seasons. This autumn it is in the repertoire of the touring company's progress through Oxford, Manchester, Birmingham and Southampton, which starts on October 22 after a week of performances on home ground.

Michael McCaffery, directing Peter Hall's original production, works with the conductor Graeme Jenkins (the company's new musical director-elect) to recreate faithfully the strange ambiguities of this dark world, lit only by designer John Bury's wonderful rising moon and sun. Its sounds and shapes shimmer and deceive as seductively as ever in what has become a playground for an enthusiastic and nicely-balanced new young cast.

Robin Martin-Oliver repeats his chill, commanding Oberon from the 1981 tour; Maria Bovino sings Tityania for the first time, vivaciously and girlishly, but without yet quite the silver brilliance of her highest notes. The quartet of lovers is cast demand. The quartet of lovers is cast demand. The quartet of lovers is cast demand.

Best of all there is Roger Bryson's Bottom, as rich in comedy and philosophy as his splendid Don Alfonso last year, and, under his witless, as frolicsome a band of mechanicals as you could hope for. Ten-year-old Jamie Gates has returned as Puck, his ears longer, his hair redder and his voice shriller than ever.

Sinfonietta/Eötvös
St John's

The second day in the "IRCAM in London" festival did not leave one feeling quite so sanguine about the Parisian electronic studio as the first had done. The biggest work by far was Philippe Manoury's *Zeitlauf*. In its instrumentation for strings, brass, percussion and Hammond organ it unashamedly imitated Stockhausen's *Momenta*, adding touches from his *Mikrophonie II* by ring-modulating the voices. There was also a gormless text.

At least Gilbert Amy's *La variation douloureuse* began well, with a witty sequence for two percussionists ticking away irregularly like broken-down machines. After the first few minutes, though, Amy seems to have lost interest, and the piece became a muddle of ensemble activity with electronic bell sounds. Peter Eötvös and the London Sinfonietta were under-

Sinfonietta/Eötvös
St John's

parted in both scores, and one might have wept for the efforts the BBC Singers were putting into the unfavourable Manoury. The best of the day was in the smaller pieces in the afternoon concert. Jane Manning repeated her virtuoso ululation through Tod Machover's *Sofa morning*, cyp, accompanied by Barry Guy, and there were three excellent pieces for tape alone: John Chowning's *Stria*, Jean-Baptiste Barrière's *Chréde I*, a great monster learning to use its voice, and Jonathan Harvey's classic poem of boy and bell *Mortuus plango*.

Paul Griffiths

Tallis Scholars

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Anyone, in this year, might be forgiven for not remembering that Thomas Tallis died 400 years ago. To jog our memories the Tallis Scholars gave a magnificent concert (the first in this year's Early Music Centre

Concerts

Festival) which included a spectacular cross-section of the man's work.

This is a choir which, with its characteristic penetrating treble sound and some fervent direction from Peter Phillips, showed itself well equipped to handle the intense and emotional demands of this deeply affecting music. In *Loguebantur variis linguis*, Phillips achieved a pleasing continuity through the alternating polyphony and plain-song sections and the singing was rhythmically pointed, though perhaps one more bass might have helped to equalize the balance between registers.

Paul Griffiths

Tallis Scholars

Queen Elizabeth Hall

It was entralling to hear what survives of the magnificent seven-voice Mass *Puer natus est nobis*, but even this paled beside what was to follow. First there was the antiphon *Gaude gloriosa*, of spectacular proportions, here given with nobility and grace in equal measure. The climax of the evening, however was a finely

Stephen Pettitt

controlled reading of what counts as Tallis's most astonishing work, the motet in forty parts, *Sperni in altum*. Not much music written since can move quite like this.

Vladimir Mikulka

Wigmore Hall

In concert-hall terms at any rate, the guitar continues to find itself in a strange situation. Here is this most evocative of instruments, with wonderful technical possibilities, bedeviled by a repertoire which with a few shining exceptions is so perfunctory as to do it little justice.

As far as the playing itself was concerned, this was a spell-binding concert.

Mikulka is one of those gifted artists who seems to be able to achieve practically anything by means of understatement, with a quiet concentration which

Hilary Finch

draws an audience to the heart of every piece. He has a lovely range of tone colours at his command, the softest of which reached the back of the Wigmore Hall quite effortlessly.

His programme, however, though carefully chosen, did not avoid the seemingly inevitable lack of substance.

By far the strongest items were Falla's gravely beautiful *Homenaje a Debussy* and Rodrigo's *Invocación y Danza*, the latter being a much more searching and harmonically astute piece than one might expect, and saturating some demanding figuration which Mikulka executed brilliantly.

Malcolm Hayes

For the rest, two pieces by the Czechoslovak composer-guitarist Stepan Rak, *Voces de profundis* and *Homenaje to Tarrega*, had at least some character and gave Mikulka the opportunity of demonstrating a fascinating range of extended techniques.

Malcolm Hayes

Television

Articles of tradition

Film Director Tony Palmer announced that the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of *Les Misérables* had given him a headache; at this point in *Saturday Review* (BBC2) it became possible to forgive the adaptors of Victor Hugo's novel for their earlier announcement that they were offering an audience in three hours what would have otherwise entailed 1,200 pages of reading. Any enterprise capable of giving Tony Palmer a headache must have a germ of merit.

Saturday Review is the latest inheritor of the tradition of arts magazine programmes which dates back to the *Monitor* programme of the Sixties. Since then the genre has been expanded, explored and all-but exterminated - by Tony Palmer himself, among others.

At its worst an arts magazine can be an ill-balanced smörgåsbord doing no justice to its ingredients or its consumers. At its best it can be as good as the item which followed that on *Les Misérables*, during which Jean Luc Godard's new film, reinterpreting the immaculate conception was described and approved in depth by Marina Warner and Howard Goodall.

The South Bank Show (ITV), in contrast, favours the lengthy, detailed approach to its subjects, and assumes that its audience would not be daunted by hundreds of pages of reading. Their subject last night was Peter Ackroyd's novel *Hawksmoor*, whose themes and background were skillfully analysed by Melvyn Bragg.

The author explained how the oppressive, almost monolithic qualities of the churches built at the beginning of the 18th century in London had led him first to imagine the dark quality of religious feeling which had inspired the architect, and then to create an elaborate satanic thriller around this character.

To illustrate the narrative the director David Thomas used appropriately tenebrous effects and locations around the churches themselves, with Jack Shepherd taking the part of the architect. Ackroyd explained how constant features of the London landscape - vagrants, children playing games - had been used to suggest a continuous dimension of time linking the modern and ancient strains in the story.

Celia Brayfield

Theatre

Spend, spend, spend
Half Moon

Viv Nicholson, the Yorkshire coalminer's wife who announced her record pools win with her notorious declaration of intent, has remained a minor folk heroine in the tabloid consciousness, with her sporadically edifying story standing as a kind of two-fingered revenge on the values of a society from which she was excluded by birth.

It was a good idea for Jack Rosenthal to adapt her autobiography for his award-winning television play of 1977, and a reasonable idea for Claire Luckman and Chris Bond to "arrange" it for the stage, but a truly atrocious idea for Mr Bond to dress it up as a half-naked musical by re-writing the pop songs of the period. Such numbers as the Rolling Stones' "Satisfaction" and Chuck Berry's "You Never Can Tell", already have fine lyrics of their own and are devastated by the crude substitutions which attempt to point up the narrative.

Their dramatically disruptive effects leave Mrs Nicholson no room to develop as the compelling character she surely was; if this production's intention was to emphasize the fragmented, zombified pop culture of the early 1960s which its heroine has come to exemplify (and there are hints of this in the grey-painted television sets which provide the furniture), it

undoubtedly succeeds, but it makes very patchy, unsatisfying entertainment.

Victoria Hardcastle's interpretation of the gawky child of repressive, morally-stunted parents who finds salvation through sex and then damnation through money is quite wasted in these surroundings: the early scene where, still in pigtails, she bites holes in a slice of bread to form the eyes and mouth of her imagined future lover have an emotional impact which finds no echo in the subsequent farrago of snatched knee-tremblers and domestic fireworks.

Martin Cropper

Her second, best beloved husband Keith, the man who matched her for lust and craziness and who filled in the late pools form with numbers dictated off the top of her peroxide head, is played with nicely robust poise by Neil Pearson; his terminal car smash, unfortunately, is adumbrated by Chuck Berry's "No Particular Place to Go", re-recorded as "Dying Alone in My Automobile", which is a ghastly travesty.

Motorcars, appropriately, dominate the piece, and the most successful sequence has the two lovers shaking the springs of a Morris Minor which reacts with a sympathetic fallacy by spinning its wing mirrors round and round and heaving its bonnet up and down.

Martin Cropper

Melinda Camber Porter reports from the New York Film Festival
Celebration and sensitivity

The twenty-third New York Film Festival opened with Kurosawa's *Ran* (Chaos). It provided the perfect setting for his masterpiece for it is a non-competitive festival that aims at celebrating the art of film rather than offering a location for the making of deals. Hollywood directors shun the festival, and even the New York-based director Martin Scorsese refused to show his latest film, *After Hours*, because he feared Kurosawa's work would steal the limelight. Kurosawa's film and his presence have dominated the festival and have lent a dignified and quietly celebratory note to the events.

Quite unexpectedly, Kurosawa was available for public appearances, parties and interviews, and seemed in excellent spirits. For he had waited over ten years to make *Ran* (his version of *Leir*), and had eventually been approached by Serge Silberman, Bunuel's producer, who found him the 10 million dollars to make the film, as David Robinson has already described on this page.

Immediately following *Ran* was a British entry, *Steaming*, based on the play by Neil Dunn. The film does not have distribution in the States, and will move on to the San Francisco Film Festival in the hope of receiving more attention. The response from the critics here was unfavorable. *Steaming* works against itself, and its avowed feminist intentions, by making the three leading women (Vanessa Redgrave, Patti Love and Sarah Miles) appear self-immolating in their self-pity, and rather unreasonable for constantly putting the blame on men; yet it would be unfortunate if this film were not shown in the States, for, at times, it does blossom into a strange poetry.

Also from Britain is Michael Apted's documentary *7 UP/28 UP*, already seen on television in the U.K. This is Apted's first film to be presented at the festival. Michael Powell's *Black Narcissus* was shown as a tribute to British cinema, and as a reminder of the huge retrospective of British films that came from the BFI last year and were shown at the Museum of Modern Art.

American cinema has never been well represented at the festival, and this year was no exception. So far we have seen



Jean Renoir in a scene from Renoir, *The Boss*

this year by placing Rivette's interview with Jean Renoir, *Renoir, the Boss* (1966), next to an imaginative portrait of Jean Cocteau by the Argentine director Edgardo Cozarinsky.

Rivette sits Renoir in front of *La Règle du jeu* and asks him very precise questions about the film. Renoir, in a delightfully direct and open manner, tries to tell Rivette how little and how much he was aware of his own intentions. The conversation is illustrated by clips from the film and at one point the actor Dario is seen chatting with Renoir about his memories of making *La Règle du jeu*. Renoir reassures Dario, cajoles him when he criticizes his own performance and smooths over the actor's extreme nervousness; in this short clip we see Renoir's extraordinary sensitivity towards actors.

Jean Renoir turns up again in Cozarinsky's *Jean Cocteau - Self Portrait of a Man Unknown* (1933). He is congratulating Cocteau on his frescoes, as they stand in a chapel that was

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IN DANGER
CAMPAIGNWHEN WAS
THE LAST TIME
YOU GAVE
TO CHILDREN OTHER
THAN YOUR OWN?

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As a childcare charity with 116 years experience, NCH is so concerned at the state of our country's children that we have launched a campaign called 'Children in Danger'. We are truly alarmed at what is happening.

We need your help badly. Either with a donation, or better still a gift by covenant which helps us reclaim your tax. But whether or not you

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To: John Gray, Children in Danger Campaign,
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THE TIMES
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14	Exponent Int	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
15	Jordan (Thomas)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
16	European Forties	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
17	Hanover	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
18	Halsam	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
19	Eleco	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
20	IMI	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
INDUSTRIALS L-R					
21	Rock	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
22	LFC	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
23	Robertson Res	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
24	Plastic Con	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
25	Morgan Crucible	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
26	RHP	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
27	Minichell Somers	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
28	Leop	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
29	Lon Midland	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
30	Reston	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
INDUSTRIALS S-Z					
31	Wood (SW)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
32	Swire Pacific A	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
33	Williams Hedges	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
34	Young (H)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
35	Securicor	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
36	Woods	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
37	Wade Pottery	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
38	Step Furniture	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
39	Wadkin	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
40	Sanderson	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40.00 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Int. yield %	Gross Div. pence

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Stock	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Int. yield %	Gross Div. pence

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Stock	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Int. yield %	Gross Div. pence

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Stock	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Int. yield %	Gross Div. pence

UNDATED

Stock	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Int. yield %	Gross Div. pence

INDEX-LINKED

Stock	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Int. yield %	Gross Div. pence

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Stock	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Int. yield %	Gross Div. pence

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES
Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Begin, Today. Dealings End, Oct 25. Contango Day, Oct 28. Settlement Day, Nov 4.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Div. pence	% P/E
2,736.1	Barton	278.1	+17	24.0	8.7
1.0	Advent	18.0	+1	0.8	1.8
1.0	Bodycote	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Burol Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Amber Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Boccon	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton Transport	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy & Eng Appl	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Brown (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0

BUILDING AND ROADS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Div. pence	% P/E
1.0	Advent	18.0	+1	0.8	1.8
1.0	Bodycote	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Burol Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Amber Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Boccon	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton Transport	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy & Eng Appl	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Brown (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Div. pence	% P/E
1.0	Advent	18.0	+1	0.8	1.8
1.0	Bodycote	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Burol Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Amber Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Boccon	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton Transport	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy & Eng Appl	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Brown (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0

CINEMAS AND TV

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Div. pence	% P/E
1.0	Advent	18.0	+1	0.8	1.8
1.0	Bodycote	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Burol Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Amber Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Boccon	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton Transport	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy & Eng Appl	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Brown (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0

DRAPIRY AND STORES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Div. pence	% P/E
1.0	Advent	18.0	+1	0.8	1.8
1.0	Bodycote	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Burol Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Amber Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Boccon	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton Transport	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy & Eng Appl	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Brown (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0

ELECTRICALS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Div. pence	% P/E
1.0	Advent	18.0	+1	0.8	1.8
1.0	Bodycote	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Burol Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Amber Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Boccon	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton Transport	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy & Eng Appl	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Brown (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Div. pence	% P/E
1.0	Advent	18.0	+1	0.8	1.8
1.0	Bodycote	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Burol Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Amber Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Boccon	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton Transport	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy & Eng Appl	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Brown (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0

FINANCE AND LAND

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Div. pence	% P/E
1.0	Advent	18.0	+1	0.8	1.8
1.0	Bodycote	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Burol Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Amber Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Boccon	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton Transport	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy & Eng Appl	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Brown (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0

FOODS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Div. pence	% P/E
1.0	Advent	18.0	+1	0.8	1.8
1.0	Bodycote	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Burol Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Amber Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Boccon	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton Transport	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy & Eng Appl	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Brown (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0

HOTELS AND CATERERS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Div. pence	% P/E
1.0	Advent	18.0	+1	0.8	1.8
1.0	Bodycote	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Burol Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Amber Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Boccon	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton Transport	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy & Eng Appl	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Brown (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Div. pence	% P/E
1.0	Advent	18.0	+1	0.8	1.8
1.0	Bodycote	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Burol Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Amber Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Boccon	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton Transport	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy & Eng Appl	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Brown (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0

INDUSTRIALS E-K

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Div. pence	% P/E
1.0	Advent	18.0	+1	0.8	1.8
1.0	Bodycote	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Burol Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Amber Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Boccon	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton Transport	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy & Eng Appl	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Brown (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0

INDUSTRIALS L-R

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Change on Friday	Gross Div. pence	% P/E
1.0	Advent	18.0	+1	0.8	1.8
1.0	Bodycote	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Burol Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Amber Ind	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Boccon	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton Transport	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Barton	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy & Eng Appl	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Rydy (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0
1.0	Brown (O)	1.0	+1	0.1	1.0

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div. pence	% P/E
3,275,000	Clayton Stone	131		8.8	15.2
4,000,000	Cohen (P)	104	+1	3.8	8.5
4,000,000	Cochran	105	+1	3.5	11.4
1,000,000	Continental Tyre	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Continental Tyre	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
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1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
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1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	11.4
1,000,000	Crest Securities	120	+1	1.1	

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Optimistic note as world listens to US ideas

It is possible, just for a moment, to indulge in optimism. It has not been too bad a week for the world economy. The United States House of Representatives passed the "Jenkins Bill," the outgrowth of the protectionist army of measures before Congress, but by less than the two-thirds majority required to make it law against the will of the President. In the heart of the East Asian belt of countries whose trade was most at risk from the Jenkins Bill, the Koreans played host to a meeting of the members of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund that left most participants feeling marginally more hopeful.

This is a remarkable outcome from IMF-World Bank meetings, more notable for precipitating a currency crisis, a row between industrial governments or a general outburst of anti-American sentiment. Meanwhile, this week has also seen the packaging of another trade aid plan in Japan. This will undoubtedly contain less than the labels suggested. But it is evidence that the Japanese still see a need to earn brownie points to maintain access to American markets.

All these events were - for once - hopefully connected. The real power of American protectionist sentiment in the Congress re-awoke the American administration - admittedly, a rather changed Administration - to the big wide world. Its new interest has been skillfully directed.

It is fair enough that South Korea, which appears on President Reagan's two little lists of countries indulging in unfair trading practices, should be nagged into greater respect for other people's patents. It is more than fair that the Europeans and Japanese should be reminded crisply by America of the gross trading distortions caused by their ludicrous agricultural policies. This spate of intelligent threats from the Administration contrasted so sharply with the brutal threats from Congress that it put the rest of the world in the mood to listen to the White House and the US Treasury.

This unusual meekness was made even milkier by the US Administration's conversion to exchange rate management. Of course, we have not seen the sticky end of that story. Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary gave his fellow members of the Group of Five top finance ministers some understanding that he would not allow American interest rates to rise. This comforted the Europeans, but the understanding was not really Mr Baker's to give.

The US Treasury controls exchange market intervention, but the Federal Reserve Board decides interest rate policy, and there may well be a clash of wills between Mr Baker and the incumbent of the Fed's hot seat. Mr Paul Volcker is a firm believer in currency intervention, and several times this year stood ready to act when the US Treasury was not prepared to do so. But he is patently uneasy about the terms of Mr Baker's deal on the dollar.

On their side, the Europeans have become aware that there are some real difficulties in achieving instantaneous cooperation between a large number of central banks and their dealers in the markets. Six years' experience with the European Monetary System has taught them much, and eight months' experience of embryonic cooperation among all leading central banks has provided even more lessons. But the Europeans will probably not make a very good fist of things until the Bundesbank operates some kind of unified command system.

The test will come - perhaps very soon - when the dollar either rebounds or plunges, possibilities very much on the minds of European central bankers in Seoul last week. When those critical meetings passed with nothing worse than a modest test of Japanese nerve in the Tokyo currency markets, the assembled governments sighed with relief. For the modest realignment of currencies that had just preceded the meetings to south almost all participants. Most obviously, a cheaper dollar reduces the burden of sovereign debt, still largely denominated in US currency.

Next, the downward shift in the dollar may act as a brake on capital flight from Latin America. The Mexicans, for example, have tended to tip all extra foreign funds right out again into dollar accounts with Western banks. This is an infuriating abuse of the assistance the banks are urged to provide Latin America. Most crucially, a cheaper dollar seems

already to have helped slow protectionism in Congress from a gallop to a fairly collected canter. Senior Republican voices are preaching the dangers, with the aid of a Federal Trade Commission survey suggesting that textiles restraints so far have cost the American consumer \$43,000 a job saved, and "voluntary car" import quotas 10 times as much.

Less obviously, a dearer yen has helped ease the strains along the Pacific rim. South Korea - the foremost of the second generation of industrial economies in Asia - exports more than Mexico or Spain, with a national income now on a par with Switzerland's. It has reached this remarkable position by increasing its exports an average 15 per cent a year in the past decade, despite running into severe trouble in the American market, where all its main exports - textiles, footwear and steel - are under the Congressional axe.

Korea is already in deficit on its trade balance. It has the fourth largest debts of any developing country. But other nervous "nics" - the newly-industrialized countries that cluster along the Pacific - are even more vulnerable. Taiwan and Hong Kong feel the growing power of China, Singapore is in some difficulty, and the Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew, spoke for all his neighbours in Washington this week about fears that the natural slack in the American market would be re-inforced by unnatural protectionism, leading to a breach with America and political instability.

Whatever happens, some small protectionist measures are going to slip through President Reagan's veto net. Hong Kong, for example, faces country-of-origin labelling requirements on the clothes it puts together that will oblige them, to carry tags as long as a laundry list. Whatever happens, too, the American market is going to be weak. The US increased its imports from other industrialized countries by 14 per cent in the first half of this year, the aftermath of last year's boom. Developing countries felt the downturn, with their exports to the US falling by 2 per cent.

It is, therefore, vital to these countries that the Japanese yen should be pushed up to something more like its correct value. East Asia has been smart with its currencies. It has followed the Japanese pattern of under valuation to stimulate trade.

To have Japan removed from the group of competitively-priced currencies would ease the pressures on South-east Asia. It would increase this region's competitiveness against the Japanese in Europe. The European market has, in the eyes of many Asian businessmen, been weak throughout the 1980s. But the march of protectionism has been encouragingly slow. As Asia has scrambled up-market (forget T-shirts: think suits and high-price trainers) quantitative limits on European imports have not prevented a comfortable rise in earnings.

All this, to come full circle, is important to the American line of attack, or the second Baker package - on international debt - needs to develop into something more than a demand that Western bankers should lend more money to Third World countries to help them to buy more from America. This would amount to a dangerous repeat of the recycling of international funds in the 1970s that paved the way for the original debt crisis.

The Baker debt plan should instead be used to reinforce the pressure on Third World countries to open up markets, rely more on equity capital, deregulate, privatize and foster private enterprise in return for fairly vague promises of more bank finance. For this philosophy to take hold, the US plainly needs the confidence of those countries which have most faithfully pursued such strategies. A rise in the yen, and a fall in the protectionist temperature would both help to keep the feedlines open to these Pacific aspirants to economic maturity.

Of these conflicting domestic and international pressures, on currencies, trade, the banks and American foreign policy, it is just possible that Mr Baker has achieved some small shift to all our advantages. There are some dubious economics in the interstices of his plans, but better economic diplomacy than we have seen for more than a decade.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Regional policy for industry attacked by Scottish CBI

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Scottish industry is planning a big offensive against the Government's regional policy which, its leaders claim, favours the prosperous South-east while damaging Scotland's economic prospects.

Scottish concern will surface at the annual conference of the Confederation of British Industry at Harrogate next month, at which the organization's Scottish council is tabling a resolution deploring the reduced emphasis on regional policy.

The motion also expresses "disgust at the absence of steps to counter the drift towards an ever-increasing concentration of decision-making in the South-east of Britain".

Mr Ian Little, the CBI's Scottish chairman, who is chief executive of Anderson Strathclyde, the mining equipment company, said the resolution was being put forward "because of CBI Scotland's grave concern

that regional policy changes may retard progress towards a more competitive Scottish economy".

The Scots are also out to exploit what they believe is a significant shift in emphasis on regional policy indicated at last week's Conservative Party conference by the new Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Leon Brittan.

While rejecting talk of two nations as "crude and patronising over-simplification", Mr Brittan gave assurances that the Government's regional policy - launched at the end of last year - would be closely monitored.

He said that the impact decisions would have on the gap between different parts of the country was a question that should always be asked when economic and industrial policy was under consideration.

In what the Scottish CBI council sees as the key part of his statement, Mr Brittan said: "It may not always be possible



Leon Brittan: a shift in emphasis?

for that factor to be the decisive one, but I am convinced that each time it should at the very forefront of our minds."

CBI national leaders have in the past suppressed conference resolutions critical of Government policy, but in the past year

they have been vociferous in stating industry's case, and the Scottish motion stands a good chance of being selected for debate.

The regional policy is designed initially to cut the amount of public money poured into the depressed areas from £643 million in 1983 to about £300 million a year by 1986-7.

Two grades of assisted area replace the original three, and the emphasis is on job-creating investment.

Mr John Davidson, the CBI's director in Scotland, said at the weekend that despite high unemployment, Scotland did not have many of the difficulties suffered by other parts of the country, including the social problems that have led to the recent inner city riots.

He added that the quality of life was better in Scotland, but the awareness in the south of the opportunities now opening up in the north was "very poor."

Higher offer for Fleet expected

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

United Newspapers' management was last night weighing the final options for what is expected to be a substantially increased bid this week for Fleet Holdings.

The Express newspaper group, a cash offer of about 36p with an all-share alternative looks likely, against the market price of 36p.

But with the deadline for United's new offer falling on Friday, its chairman, Mr David Stevens, may pitch the offer higher as Fleet spends the few remaining days arguing that the valuation of its assets puts a price on the group of rather more than £4.

Consolidated United, which is advised by Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, has been far from impressed either by valuation arguments or Fleet's final financial broadsheet which came out over the weekend.

Lord Matthews, Fleet's chairman, reported that results in the current year so far were well ahead of the same period last year and there were expectations of record results for the year to next June.

The board is proposing that the full dividend for the year should be 12p net per share, an increase of 50 per cent over the last full year.

Lord Matthews, who is the largest individual shareholder in Fleet, said he would be increasing his shareholding. He said: "This is the best way I know of underlining my commitment to the future of our company."

After the Fleet announcement, Mr Stevens said he found the group's final argument totally unconvincing. He dismissed the trading forecasts as vague generalizations.

Mercury set to win fight for Telecom link

British Telecom is today expected to be formally ordered to allow Mercury, its main rival, to be connected to its national telephone network.

Ofel, the government body set up to oversee the telecommunications industry, when British Telecom was privatized, has completed its investigation into Mercury's application to be connected to the Telecom system and is ready to rule in Mercury's favour.

Ofel's ruling, which meets most of Mercury's demands, coincides with an internal report prepared by British Telecom which says that Mercury's share of the United Kingdom telephone business is expected to grow at a faster rate than previously thought.

By the end of the decade Mercury could be taking a £200 million slice of the United Kingdom telephone business, which previously would have gone to British Telecom.

Big disparities in fees for audits

Wide disparities in fees charged for annual audits of companies are disclosed in a new survey which shows that some companies are paying eight times more for audit work than others in the same industry and the same area and of a similar size.

The disparities affect almost every industry, the biggest companies and the smaller ones.

But as directors and shareholders become concerned about the rising costs of annual audits, there are signs that accountants have begun aggressive competitive tendering to win a bigger slice of the lucrative income.

Detailed information on audit charges has been difficult to obtain, but the survey puts forward a series of measures to enable comparisons to be made by sector and region.

Compiled from the latest filed accounts of 70,000 companies, the guide is the brainchild of Roy Assersohn, the former publisher of *Your Business Magazine*.

Mr Assersohn said: "The guide will enable companies, large and small, to audit their auditor for the first time."

TENDERS MUST BE LODGED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW ISSUES (2), WAITING STREET, LONDON, EC4M 3AA, NOT LATER THAN 10.00 AM, ON THURSDAY, 17TH OCTOBER 1985, OR AT ANY OF THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND OR AT THE GLASGOW AGENCY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND NOT LATER THAN 5.30 PM, ON WEDNESDAY, 16TH OCTOBER 1985.

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £800,000,000
10 per cent TREASURY STOCK, 2001

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £98.25 PER CENT

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

Deposit with tender On Monday, 25th November 1985 £80.00 per cent Balance of purchase money

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 26TH FEBRUARY AND 26TH AUGUST

The Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1963. Tenders will be made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

The principal of the Stock will be a charge on the National Loans Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Stock will be repaid at par on 26th February 2001.

The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and will be transferable. In application of one penny, any instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963. Transfers will be free of stamp duty.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on 26th February and 26th August. Income tax will be deducted from payments of more than £25 per annum. Interest warrants will be transmitted by post. The first dividend payment will be made on 26th February 1986 at the rate of £2.9825 per £100 of the Stock.

Tenders must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues (2), Waiting Street, London, EC4M 3AA not later than 10.00 AM, ON THURSDAY, 17TH OCTOBER 1985, or at any of the branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England not later than 5.30 PM, ON WEDNESDAY, 16TH OCTOBER 1985. Tenders will not be received between 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 17th October 1985 and 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 22nd October 1985.

Each tender must be for one amount and at one price. The minimum price, below which tenders will not be accepted, is £98.25 per cent. Tenders must be made at the minimum price or at higher prices which are multiples of 25p. Tenders lodged below the price being asked will be deemed to have been made at the minimum price.

A separate cheque representing a deposit at the rate of £40.00 for every £100 of the nominal amount of the Stock, to be made payable to the order of the Bank of England, must be shown on a bank in, and be payable in, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

Tenders must be for a minimum of £100 Stock and for multiples of Stock as follows:

Amount of Stock tendered for	Multiple
£100-£1,000	£100
£1,000-£2,000	£200
£2,000-£5,000	£500
£5,000-£20,000	£2,500
£20,000 or greater	£25,000

Her Majesty's Treasury reserve the right to reject any tender or part of any tender and may therefore select tenders less than the full amount of the Stock. Tenders will be ranked in descending order of price and tenders will be made to tenderers whose tenders are at or above the lowest price which Her Majesty's Treasury decide that any tender should be accepted. The amount of the tender which will be not less than the minimum tender price. All tenders will be made at the minimum price. Tenders will be accepted in full; tenders made at the minimum price will be accepted in full or in part only. Any balance of Stock not accepted at the minimum price will be allocated to the tenderer at the price of the tender. Tenders made at the minimum price will be allocated to the tenderer at the price of the tender. Tenders made at the minimum price will be allocated to the tenderer at the price of the tender.

Letters of allotment in respect of Stock allotted, being the only form in which the Stock may be transferred prior to registration, will be despatched by post at the risk of the tenderer, but the despatch of any letter of allotment, and any refund of the balance of the amount paid as deposit, may at the discretion of the Bank of England be withheld until the tenderer's cheque has been paid. In the event of such withholding, the tenderer will be notified by letter by the Bank of England of the acceptance of his tender and of the amount of Stock allotted to him, subject in each case to payment of his cheque, but such notification will confer no right on the tenderer to transfer the Stock as allotted.

No allotment will be made for a loan amounting to £100 Stock, in the event of part allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will, when returned, be repaid by cheque despatched by post at the risk of the tenderer; if no allotment is made the amount paid as deposit will be returned by cheque. Payment in full may be made at any time after allotment but no discount will be allowed on such payments. Interest may be charged on a day-to-day basis on any overpayment amount which may be accepted at a rate equal to the London Bank-Save Offered Rates for seven day deposits in sterling ("LIBOR") plus 1 per cent per annum. Such rate will be determined by the Bank of England by reference to market quotations, on the date for the relevant payment, for LIBOR obtained from such source or sources as the Bank of England shall consider appropriate. Default in due payment of any amount in respect of the Stock will render the allotment of such Stock liable to cancellation and any amount previously paid liable to forfeiture.

Letters of allotment may be split into dematerialized multiples of £100 on written request received by the Bank of England, New Issues, Waiting Street, London, EC4M 3AA, on any date not later than 21st November 1985. Such requests must be signed and must be accompanied by the letters of allotment.

US NOTEBOOK

Markets warm to Baker's recipe

From Maxwell Newton
New York

Now here is a long-term forecast for you: Mr James Baker will succeed in promoting substantial economic growth in the world; the prices of leading currencies will be fixed relative to one another after a meeting which President Reagan will attend in Tokyo next May; by the middle of next year the US economy will be seen to be on a recovery path; once again property and oil will once again be seen to be good investments; and even the stock market will start to bloom.

Mr James Grant in his *Grant's Interest Rate Observer*, once again put his finger on things when he said: "If a conspiracy has been hatched to reflate the world economy, it is the noisiest cabal in history."

"Governments used to inflate on the quiet, like thieves cloaking their loot. Now they issue press releases."

"What is increasingly clear is that the Treasury Department means inflationary business and that a rift is widening between the Administration and the Fed. 'The World Bank's balance sheet will shortly be mobilized to support more commercial lending by commercial banks to insolvent governments. The dollar, it is promised, will be devalued. Credit will increasingly be shifted to the public sector from the private.'"

For Wall Street, this is a tremendously exciting prospect. Even grave, grim-faced investment bankers and bedraggled stockbrokers awaiting the next stock market surge, are already counting the gusher of money they see coming their way, by courtesy of Mr Baker, the Texan who is going to make the whole thing happen.

Pitiful property speculators, who thought they would never again see the words "sold" on their jerry-built creations are already seeing signs of sales.

Around the world, speculators, manufacturers, miners, builders and - even - farmers send up a heartfelt cry of thanks for getting rid of disinflation.

Down in the currency pits, their eyes heavy from excessive exposure to their screens, the foreign exchange dealers, sweating through their shirts, exclaim: "Be gone, strong dollar. Welcome, strong yen, strong dollar, strong Swiss franc and even strong pound (miraculous miraclorum)."

Westland bid depends on India

By David Young

The Department of Trade and Industry has confirmed that it would "treat favourably" a renewed bid for Westland, the helicopter manufacturer, by Mr Alan Bristow's Rotocraft company.

A renewed bid by Mr Bristow, possibly in association with Sikorsky, the US company, is dependent on the completion this week of negotiations by Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, to buy 21 W30 helicopters in a £65 million deal.

Mr Bristow, who withdrew his bid for Westland after winning acceptance for 57 per cent of the shares and later discovering that the Westland financial position was more serious than had been expected, still has a substantial shareholding in Westland.

The winning of the Indian order would provide about two years' work for the Westland plant at Yeovil, Somerset, and release cash currently tied up in stocks.

Westland shares now stand at 83p, slightly more than half the price at the time of the original Bristow offer.

Letters of allotment must be surrendered for registration, accompanied by a completed registration form, when the balance of the purchase money is paid, unless payment in full has been made before the due date, in which case they must be surrendered for registration not later than 26th November 1985.

Tender forms and copies of this prospectus may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues (2), Waiting Street, London, EC4M 3AA, or at any of the branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 25 St Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2ES; at the Bank of Ireland, Moynihan Building, 1st Floor, 20 Collier Street, Belfast, BT1 5AQ; at Messrs J. & J. Moore, 15 Moorgate, London, EC2M 6AN; or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

Government Statement
Attention is drawn to the statement issued by Her Majesty's Treasury on 29th May 1985 which contained, in the interest of the orderly conduct of fiscal policy, notice of Her Majesty's Government's intention to increase the rate of income tax on dividends payable to shareholders of companies which are not listed on the London Stock Exchange or on the Stock Exchange of the Isle of Man, or on the Stock Exchange of the Channel Islands, from 10 per cent to 25 per cent, with effect from 1st January 1986. It is requested that shareholders of such companies should be aware of this change and should take appropriate action to ensure that their dividends are paid to them in a form which will enable them to avoid paying the higher rate of tax.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
11th October 1985

THIS FORM MAY BE USED

TENDER FORM

This form must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues (2), Waiting Street, London, EC4M 3AA not later than 10.00 AM, ON THURSDAY, 17th OCTOBER 1985, or at any of the branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 25 St Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2ES; not later than 5.30 PM, ON WEDNESDAY, 16th OCTOBER 1985.

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £800,000,000
10 per cent Treasury Stock, 2001
MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £98.25 PER CENT

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND
as follows:-

Amount of above-mentioned Stock tendered for, being a minimum of £100 and in a multiple as follows:-

Amount of Stock tendered for	Multiple
£100-£1,000	£100
£1,000-£2,000	£200
£2,000-£5,000	£500
£5,000-£20,000	£2,500
£20,000 or greater	£25,000

Amount of deposit enclosed, being £40.00 for every £100 of the nominal amount of Stock tendered for (shown in Box 1 above):-

The price tendered per £100 Stock, being a multiple of 25p and not less than the minimum tender price of £98.25:-

1/We hereby engage to pay the balance of the purchase money when it becomes due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this tender, as provided by the said prospectus.

2/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me (us) be sent by post at my (our) last name, at the address shown below.

October 1985
PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

MR/MRS/MS	FORNAMES IN FULL	SURNAME
FULL POSTAL ADDRESS:-		
POST-TOWN		
COUNTY		
POSTCODE		

1/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me (us) be sent by post at my (our) last name, at the address shown below.

SIGNATURE
of, or on behalf of, tenderer

2/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me (us) be sent by post at my (our) last name, at the address shown below.

3/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me (us) be sent by post at my (our) last name, at the address shown below.

4/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me (us) be sent by post at my (our) last name, at the address shown below.

5/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me (us) be sent by post at my (our) last name, at the address shown below.

6/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me (us) be sent by post at my (our) last name, at the address shown below.

7/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me (us) be sent by post at my (our) last name, at the address shown below.

8/We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me (us) be sent by post at my (our) last name, at the address shown below.

Scrimgeour voted best for research

Britain's finance directors and corporate treasurers have voted Scrimgeour, Vickers the United Kingdom stockbroking company most highly regarded for investment research.

The brokers emerged top in a survey conducted by Valin Pollen and sponsored by Chase Manhattan Bank, the Association of Corporate Treasurers and the Channel 4 Business Programme.

Last year, the firm then known as Scrimgeour, Kemp-Cooze was in second place to Phillips & Drew.

The following are the top ten brokers in investment research (1984 placing in brackets): 1. Scrimgeour, Vickers (2); 2. De Zoete & Bevan (3); 3. Phillips & Drew (4); 4. James Capel (5); 5. Fielding, Newton-Smith (10); 6. Laing & Cruickshank (9); 7. Hoare Govert (3); 8. Wood Mackenzie (-); 9. Rowe & Mackenzie (-); 10. W. Greenwell (8).

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS	
Friday's close and change on week	
FT Ind Ord	1027.5 (+11.0)
FT All Share	642.75 (+4.81)
FT 100 Securities	84.14 (+0.17)
FT-SE 100	1,322.3 (+9.2)
Daily Index	22.72
Continental US	106.13 (+0.24)
New York	
Dow Jones	1339.94 (+11.2)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,949.92 (+236.09)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1,583.55 (-4.32)
Amsterdam	210.6 (-1.8)
Sydney: AO	1,033.2 (+25.8)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1586.6 (-5.6)
Brussels	
General	510.27 (-3.93)
Paris: CAC	207.5 (+1.6)
Zurich	
SKA General	417.40 (+7.7)
CURRENCIES	
London:	
£: \$1.4108 (-0.0052)	
£: DM3.7519 (+0.0008)	

California 90064. Tel: (213) 312-3201.

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Eddery's autumn harvest can continue with a double

By Mandarin

Pat Eddery's golden autumn should continue at Sandown Park today where the former champion jockey has bright prospects of a two-year-old double on Musical Youth and Mighty Memory.

Quite apart from his conquests on foreign soil aboard Rainbow Quest and Leading Counsel, Eddery has been in marvellous form in Britain, following his Cambridgehire-Sun Chariot Stakes double with a four-timer and two trebles last week.

Mighty Memory was a contributor to the four-timer at Bath last Monday when he stayed on well to account for Albert Hall. That was Mighty Memory's first attempt at a mile following two promising runs over seven furlongs and he should follow up in the second division of the Dorking Stakes.

Floating Asset, the other winner in the field, in the second division, in that Bath event, but was outpaced in the final furlong by Farm Club and bigger dangers to Mighty Memory may come from Hubbards Lodge, who ran well on his debut in the Chesham Stakes at Royal Ascot, and Dancing Brave, a \$200,000 Lyphard colt.

Con Horgan has an interesting prospect in Musical Youth, his selection for the EBF Heather Maiden Stakes. This colt is a full brother to the very fast Prince Sabo, but Horgan clearly believes Musical Youth will stay further than his talented relative as he runs over seven furlongs today after a sound effort over the same trip on his debut when eighth of 26 to Cromwell Park at Newmarket.

Inimsky, an expensive failure on his Salisbury debut in July, and Amir Albadia could give my selection most to do. Peter Walwyn's colt ran well behind Faraway Dancer in a new-comer's race at Goodwood.

Faraway Dancer has since recorded a second success, in Haydock's Dream and a War Hero and Mirage Dancer, the pick of the opposition, seem unlikely to bar his quest for a third win in the second division of the Dorking Stakes.

Misty Halo attempts to equal the great Pretty Polly's record of most wins by a mare this century when she goes for the Stayers' Stakes at Pontefract. Although Mark Prescott's six-year-old won the corresponding race 12 months ago, this two and a quarter miles is not her best trip and I prefer Paul Cole's lightly-raced High Line colt, Storm Cloud.

I cannot recall any horse being burdened with 11st in a non-amateur Flat race, let alone a two-year-old, but that is the weight allotted to Dublin Lad in Warwick's October Nursery Handicap.

It may seem folly to contemplate selecting a horse with such a weight but Mel Brittain's colt simply gets better and better and his blistering early pace may again stand him in good stead.

John Dunlop and Tony Ives, both in excellent form just now, can team up for a double with Innishmore Island (2.0) and F. Sharp (3.0). The latter ran so well to be second to Free Bay at Brighton last week in his first of five months that he is awarded the nap vote in the Kingsbury Handicap.



Free Guest leaves her rivals trailing in Ascot's Princess Royal Stakes

Free Guest proves her stamina

Free Guest gave Rae Guest his first group race success in England when she followed up her hard-fought victory over Capo di Monte in last week's Sun Chariot Stakes with a brilliant success from the stable composition, Marella and a competitive field in Saturday's Princess Royal Stakes at Ascot.

Guest was in no hurry to make his move on Luca Cuman's filly, who was having her first race over a mile and a half. However, when he asked Free Guest to quicken past her rivals in the straight, she sprinted clear to win easily with Quest looking round for non-existent dangers.

Cuman said: "I may run her in the St Simon Stakes at Newbury and she will definitely retire at the end of the season to be trained by Kasia." Sir Michael Sobell, who won the Oaks two seasons ago with Sun Princess, has a fine prospect for next year's classic in the impressive Hyperion Stakes winner Queen Helen.

Her three-length victory over Sunny Liz earned a 16-1 quote from

William Hill for the 1986 Oaks and provided a welcome tonic for Dick Hern. The Royal trainer, badly injured in a hunting accident at the start of the year, is currently recovering in hospital from another accident in which he broke a leg. He has had to have a plate and two screws inserted, but hopes to be let out next week.

Lord Arnold Weinstock, son-in-law of Mr Sobell, said of the Troy filly: "She's a marvellous mover just like her daddy. But there's a long time to go between now and the Oaks and we'll have to see how she waltzes."

Another trainer, Sally Hall, missed seeing Halgate give her the biggest success of her 17-year career when winning the Cornwalls at Ascot as well as being her first group success, and Kevin Hodgson, the jockey, was scoring on his first ride at the Berkshire course. The Middleham trainer chose to ride her to York to saddle four runners, all of whom were unsuccessful.

Halgate, who cost just 11,000 guineas, has proved to be one of the bargains of the season, winning seven of his 11 starts and being disqualified from first place on another. Hodgson rode a fine race, bringing the two-year-old over to the rails and bursting through inside the final furlong to beat Fayruz by a neck.

Miss Hall's assistant, Colin Potts, said: "We'll enter him for the Guinness in case he does." Brent Thomson broke a losing run stretching back to September 24 when he partnered Trym Cilan to a surprise 25-1 victory in the Bovis Century Stakes.

Toby Balding, the winning trainer, plans to run his four-year-old again at Newbury over six furlongs.

Blinkered first time

PONTFRAC: 2.15 Thesus, 4.45 Pannos. SANDOWN: 2.30 Hubbards Lodge, 3.0 Fushar. WARWICK: 4.0 Tow 7.0.

Three-day ban for Cauthen in Milan

Steve Cauthen's quest to ride 200 winners this season received a serious setback when he was banned for three days (October 22-24) after finishing second on Prince Keymo in the Premio Onomai in Milan yesterday. Cauthen then went on to win the afternoon's most valuable event, the £24,000 Grand Criterium on the 21-1 outsider, Tanque Verde.

Prince Keymo, who is trained by Robert Armstrong at Newmarket, was beaten by a length by the locally-trained Sesin, but was disqualified for hampering Swing Fire about a furlong out.

Bob Back, riding his last race for Michael Jarvis, the Newmarket trainer, failed to catch the favorite, Wia, but was up to the £153,276 Man O'War Stakes over 11 furlongs at Belmont Park, New York, on Saturday.

Wia, who passed \$1 million in earnings with this success, was ridden by a 10-year-old, a daughter of the Pils Jacques le Marois winner, Northjet.

Bob Back, ridden by Angel Cordero, battled on stubbornly and Wia was all out to hold him. Backman finished two and a half lengths third in third place, but the other two European hopes were well beaten.

Noble Fighter (Alain Lequeux), who won the Prix de la Turf Classic three weeks ago, was sixth and Carriellor (Lester Piggett) seventh of the eight runners.

Cordero had better luck on Saturday night, when he rode Sharnuray to a narrow victory over Late Act and Persian Tiara in the £129,310 Ballantine Scotch Classic, another 11 furlong turf race, at the Meadows.

Starkey strikes

Young Runaway was a clever winner of the £13,699 21st Century Grasser Preis von Dusseldorf over eight and a half furlongs. Grerville Starkey held up Young Runaway while Pat Eddery set a modest pace on Hayes but found a gap in the ranks at the distance and quickened (through to set) half a length from the German filly, Schwarz-Gran. Diu Star ran on to be third one and a quarter lengths behind.

Alleged to have managed to win a group one race, "He will stay in training next season and I am hopeful that

OVERSEAS RACING

Bold Arrangement is a brave second

From Desmond Stoneham, Paris

Femme Elite would have won yesterday afternoon's Grand Criterium at Longchamp by more than a head from the English colt, Bold Arrangement, if she had had a clearer run when she challenged a furlong out.

Ridden by Alain Lequeux, Femme Elite became the second winner of the Grand Criterium for Maurice Zilber in the past three years. And it must be a lifetime since fillies have won all four races in the French juvenile "grand slam", which also includes the Prix Robert Papin (Baiseur Volé), Prix Moray (Baiseur Volé), and the Prix de la Salamandre (Baiseur Volé).

Zilber immediately proclaimed Femme Elite a top class filly and also said: "I told Mr Fradkoff she would win before the race. She now goes for the Breese Cup juvenile race on dirt at Arcaduet." Lequeux said: "I would have won much easier with a clearer run. She is a lovely filly to ride as she has a perfect temperament and a great turn of foot." A daughter of the Prix Jacques le Marois winner, Northjet.

The Prix de Royalville went to the favourite, Mersey, in the hands of Eric Legrix.

Leading Counsel gives O'Brien eighth Leger

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

For a few strides at the furlong marker, Eric Legrix must have entertained hopes of securing his revenge on Pat Eddery for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe disqualification of Sagace as he set sail for home on Faburola in Saturday's Jefferson Smurfit Memorial Irish St Leger.

Backing him at this point was Eddery's own favourite, Leading Counsel. Eddery had ridden a most patient race, holding him up at the back of the field in an attempt to husband his stamina. He admitted that Sagace was a bit of a liability when he thought the race was lost at this point but Leading Counsel had other ideas and, rallying well, he went past Faburola to win by three-quarters of a length.

Lord Duke was a fast finishing third after not getting much room early in the straight.

Vincent O'Brien, who was winning his eighth Irish St Leger, expressed relief that his son of Alleged had managed to win a group one race. "He will stay in training next season and I am hopeful that

he will go on to better things."

O'Brien said: "Earlier in the afternoon O'Brien has a major setback with Obligo, who cost \$5.4m at Keeneland last summer, in the Panasonic Beresford Stakes. Obligo was last at halfpence and when Eddery started driving, he said his response despite persevering until the final furlong. Another disappointment was John Dunlop's Robbama, who found the ground too soft."

The other two English challengers, Eve's Error and Dancing Zea, ran well until being outpaced by Dermot Weld's Flash of Steel. In the Smurfit Purbas Bank, Cesarewitch, put up a courageous performance to lead virtually all the way. On at least three occasions in the straight, she looked to be beaten but this pony-sized filly kept coming back to score by a neck.

Pat Eddery also won the Macdonagh and Boland Waterford Testimonial Stakes for Paul Cole on Polly Daniels.

SANDOWN PARK

Going: good to firm

Draw advantage: 71-1m, low numbers best

2.0 EBF HEATHER MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o; £2,298; 7f) (13 runners)

101	8	AMIR ALBADIA (A. Al-Madouni) P. Walwyn 9-2	J. Mercer	3
102	1	BONNY LIGHT (K. O'Donnell) M. J. G. 9-2	R. Cordero	4
103	10	HONEY LAD (A. Al-Madouni) P. Walwyn 9-2	J. Mercer	5
104	11	INIMSKY (P. Walwyn) P. Walwyn 9-2	J. Mercer	6
105	12	MUSICAL YOUTH (H. Morgan) G. 9-2	P. Cole	7
106	13	PRINCELY ESTATE (L. Cogan) G. 9-2	P. Cole	8
107	14	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	9
108	15	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	10
109	16	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	11
110	17	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	12
111	18	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	13
112	19	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	14
113	20	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	15
114	21	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	16
115	22	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	17
116	23	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	18
117	24	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	19
118	25	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	20
119	26	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	21
120	27	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	22
121	28	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	23
122	29	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	24
123	30	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	25
124	31	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	26
125	32	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	27
126	33	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	28
127	34	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	29
128	35	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	30
129	36	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	31
130	37	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	32
131	38	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	33
132	39	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	34
133	40	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	35
134	41	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	36
135	42	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	37
136	43	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	38
137	44	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	39
138	45	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	40
139	46	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	41
140	47	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	42
141	48	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	43
142	49	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	44
143	50	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	45
144	51	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	46
145	52	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	47
146	53	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	48
147	54	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	49
148	55	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	50
149	56	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	51
150	57	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	52
151	58	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	53
152	59	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	54
153	60	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	55
154	61	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	56
155	62	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	57
156	63	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	58
157	64	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	59
158	65	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	60
159	66	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	61
160	67	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	62
161	68	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	63
162	69	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	64
163	70	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	65
164	71	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	66
165	72	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	67
166	73	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	68
167	74	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	69
168	75	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	70
169	76	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	71
170	77	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	72
171	78	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	73
172	79	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	74
173	80	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	75
174	81	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	76
175	82	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	77
176	83	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	78
177	84	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	79
178	85	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	80
179	86	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	81
180	87	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	82
181	88	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	83
182	89	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	84
183	90	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	85
184	91	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	86
185	92	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	87
186	93	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	88
187	94	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	89
188	95	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	90
189	96	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	91
190	97	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	92
191	98	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	93
192	99	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	94
193	100	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	95
194	101	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	96
195	102	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	97
196	103	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	98
197	104	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	99
198	105	SANCTIONS (C. M. Jones) G. 9-2	P. Cole	100

4-5 Ninety, 11-4 Ninety, 9-2 Ninety, 6-1 Ninety, 10-1 Ninety, 11-4 Ninety, 12-1 Ninety, 13-1 Ninety, 14-1 Ninety, 15-1 Ninety, 16-1 Ninety, 17-1 Ninety, 18-1 Ninety, 19-1 Ninety, 20-1 Ninety, 21-1 Ninety, 22-1 Ninety, 23-1 Ninety, 24-1 Ninety, 25-1 Ninety, 26-1 Ninety, 27-1 Ninety, 28-1 Ninety, 29-1 Ninety, 30-1 Ninety, 31-1 Ninety, 32-1 Ninety, 33-1 Ninety, 34-1 Ninety, 35-1 Ninety, 36-1 Ninety, 37-1 Ninety, 38-1 Ninety, 39-1 Ninety, 40-1 Ninety, 41-1 Ninety, 42-1 Ninety, 43-1 Ninety, 44-1 Ninety, 45-1 Ninety, 46-1 Ninety, 47-1 Ninety, 48-1 Ninety, 49-1 Ninety, 50-1 Ninety, 51-1 Ninety, 52-1 Ninety, 53-1 Ninety, 54-1 Ninety, 55-1 Ninety, 56-1 Ninety, 57-1 Ninety, 58-1 Ninety, 59-1 Ninety, 60-1 Ninety, 61-1 Ninety, 62-1 Ninety, 63-1 Ninety, 64-1 Ninety, 65-1 Ninety, 66-1 Ninety, 67-1 Ninety, 68-1 Ninety, 69-1 Ninety, 70-1 Ninety, 71-1 Ninety, 72-1 Ninety, 73-1 Ninety, 74-1 Ninety, 75-1 Ninety, 76-1 Ninety, 77-1 Ninety, 78-1 Ninety, 79-1 Ninety, 80-1 Ninety, 81-1 Ninety, 82-1 Ninety, 83-1 Ninety, 84-1 Ninety, 85-1 Ninety, 86-1 Ninety, 87-1 Ninety, 88-1 Ninety, 89-1 Ninety, 90-1 Ninety, 91-1 Ninety, 92-1 Ninety, 93-1 Ninety, 94-1 Ninety, 95-1 Ninety, 96-1 Ninety, 97-1 Ninety, 98-1 Ninety, 99-1 Ninety, 100-1 Ninety.

PONTEFRAC

Going: good to firm

Draw advantage: 51-1m, low numbers best

2.15 OCTOBER APPRENTICE HANDICAP (3-y-o; £1,680; 1m) (21 runners)

2	1-000	FRANCA PIZZOLLO (C)	M Jervis 9-2	P Hutton	1
2	4-141	HOYMA M PRUMOCK 9-3	16 ex	D Arvey	2
2	1040	19 IN HAND (B)	J Walts 9-2	A Gorman	3
2	1041	19 IN HAND (B)	J Walts 9-2	A Gorman	4
2	1042	PARIS TRADER (B)	M W Eastbery 9-0 (9 ex)	Laggin	5
2	1043	PARIS TRADER (B)	M W Eastbery 9-0 (9 ex)	Laggin	6
11	-0020	TP-TAP F Durr 8-11		S Hutzler 18	
11	0000	GRANDE FIANC GIRL	M Tompkins 8-11	B Cook	20
11	4332	GRANNY'S BACK (BF)	W Hastings-Bone 8-11		21
17	3011	LA BLEU J Friesland 8011 6 ex		Dale Gibson	4 12
18	4382	CROWN ESTATE P Cavier 8-9		Kennedy	14
18	3180	LOCHFAST C Tinkler 8-4		Quinn	16

GRACE TOUGH	1
CHOP (B)	2
17 h'cap good to soft	3
Imperial Jockey (10-10) 19 19	4
Whisky (9-10) 7th best	5
Shore (9-10) 10th best	6
Shore (9-13) with CA	7
SPEACEMAKER BY CA	8
14 21 21 ten. Haydock 51	9
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14 21 21 ten. Haydock 51	100

Law Report October 14 1985

Legal aid delay might excuse late application for review

Regina v Stratford-on-Avon District Council and Others, Ex parte Jackson
Before Lord Justice Ackner, Lord Justice Croom-Johnson and Lord Justice Hirst
[Judgment delivered October 8]

Delay in making an application for judicial review caused by the time taken to obtain legal aid might be a "good reason" for extending the time for applying under Order 53, rule 4(1) of the Rules of the Supreme Court. Even though the failure to make the application promptly or within three months still constituted "undue delay" within section 31(6) of the Supreme Court Act 1981, enabling the court to refuse to grant leave for making the application of any relief sought on the application.

The Court of Appeal, in a judgment given by Lord Justice Ackner, gave leave to Mrs Jackson to apply for judicial review, having previously been refused by the Justice of the Peace, who held that she should not extend the time for making the application.

Order 53, rule 4(1) provides: "An application for judicial review shall be made promptly and in any event within three months from the date when the grounds for the application were first known to the applicant, and the court may refuse to grant leave for making the application of any relief sought on the application."

Mr Anthony Nicoll for Mrs Jackson, Mr John Stiles for Stratford-on-Avon District Council, Mr Anthony Dinkin for International Stores Ltd, an interested party appearing pursuant to Order 53, rule 4(1).

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER, giving the judgment of the court, said that the proceedings arose out of an application for planning permission for a supermarket in a small, historic town, Alcester, Warwickshire.

The grounds of the application in essence were that the planning committee that had resolved to grant the planning permission had been misled by the planning officer and as a result failed to consider various highly relevant matters. By the proceedings, Mrs Jackson sought to attack that resolution.

The respondents first argued that "an application for judicial review" in Order 53, rule 4(1) meant the substantive application and not the ex parte application for leave to apply.

A literal reading of the wording appeared to support that view, but the court's understanding was that the practice that had been adopted was to treat the application referred to in rule 4 as being the application for leave. That was the only sensible course from a practical point of view and the only sensible construction that could be given to it.

It was not possible for an

applicant to launch his substantive application for relief until the court had been able to dispose of his application for leave. The draftsman of rule 4 could not have intended that the operation of the three-month time-limit should be heavily dependent on the state of the court files or that a request for extension of time should fall to be dealt with only when the substantive application was heard. As drafted, however, rule 4 was ambiguous and the Rule Committee should consider it.

The essential requirement of the rule was that the application must be made "promptly". The fact that it had been made within three months did not necessarily mean that it had been made promptly. Thus there could be cases where the court might have to consider whether or not to extend the time even though the application had been made within three months.

In the present case, Mrs Jackson had failed to make the application within the three-month period. The resolution had been passed on August 30, 1984; her notice of motion applying for leave had been lodged on May 10, 1985.

Nearly five weeks of the delay had been caused by her attempt to obtain legal aid. She had applied to the Secretary of State for the Environment, and he had himself decided the merits of the planning application. She could not properly be criticised for following the advice of the Secretary of State, although the prospect of the Secretary of State intervening had been remote.

The respondents' real criticism had been directed at the time that Mrs Jackson and her advisers had taken to obtain legal aid and then to lodge the application for leave. They had argued that "good reason" in rule 4 should have a very restricted meaning.

Reliance had been placed on decisions concerning Order 6, rule 8, relating to the renewal of writs after the limitation period had expired. It had been held that, in considering whether to extend the validity of the writ, difficulties in obtaining legal aid had to be ignored.

The court did not derive any assistance from those cases which had no relation to judicial review involving public law proceedings where there was no true *inter partes* or suit by one person against another.

Their Lordships agreed with the judge that it was a perfectly legitimate excuse for delay to be able to say that it had been entirely due to the fact that it took a certain time for a legal aid certificate to be obtained and that there had been some difficulty in obtaining it through no fault of the applicant.

Having considered the dates involved and the facts, the court concluded that there was good reason for extending the period within which the application should be made. They wished, however, to

emphasize that in matters of judicial review where prompt action was so important in the public interest (see per Lord Diplock in *O'Reilly v Atkinson* (1983) 2 AC 237, 280H) the legal aid authorities should act with special expedition.

The court trusted that those authorities would give special consideration to this field of litigation. It was not, however, the end of the matter. It was said that, where good reason was held to exist for the failure to act promptly as required by Order 53, rule 4, and the time for applying for leave was extended, there was power under section 31(6) of the Supreme Court Act 1981, on the ground of "undue delay", to refuse either leave for the making of the application or relief sought on the application. It was suggested that the extension of time under rule 4 by itself negated the existence of "undue delay".

It was not an easy point to resolve, and section 31(7) created, on the face of it, some difficulty. But the court had concluded that whenever there was a failure to act promptly or within three months there was "undue delay". Even if there was good reason for the failure, the delay, viewed objectively, remained "undue delay".

The court therefore still retained, under section 31(6), a discretion to refuse to grant leave for the making of the application or the relief sought on the substantive application on the ground of undue delay if it considered that the granting of the relief would be likely to cause substantial hardship to, or substantially prejudice the rights of, any person or would be detrimental to good administration.

The court, in considering whether or not to exercise the discretion under section 31(6), might have to consider the interests of sections of the public wider than the immediate parties to the dispute. On the facts of the present case, such consideration might well necessitate some assessment of the substantial merits or otherwise of Mrs Jackson's complaints, and that assessment could be made far more appropriately and satisfactorily on the hearing of the substantive application. It was accepted that she had an arguable case.

In all the circumstances, leave to make the application for judicial review should not be refused. The court, however, emphasized that on the hearing of the substantive application, the respondents would have liberty to argue that, even though there had been "good reason" for Mrs Jackson's failure to act promptly, the court should still refuse to grant the relief sought on the ground of the "undue delay" within section 31(6).

Solicitors: Wallace & Partners for Needham & James, Stratford-on-Avon; Sharpe, Pritchard & Co for Mr T Cox, Stratford-on-Avon; D J Freeman & Co.

Owners need not pay charterers' costs in sub-charter arbitration remission

Aiden Shipping Co Ltd v Interbulk Ltd
Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Croom-Johnson
[Judgment delivered October 10]

Costs falling on charterers in proceedings relating to remission of an award in an arbitration between them and sub-charterers were not "incidental" to proceedings relating to the remission of an award in an arbitration between the charterers and the owners of the vessel which was the subject of both the charterparties. Since the remission proceedings relating to the arbitration proceedings could not, in the circumstances, be consolidated, and since the third-party procedure under Order 16 of the Rules of the Supreme Court was inapplicable, there was no jurisdiction to order the owners to pay the costs of the charterers in the motion to remit the sub-charter arbitration, even though the motions were heard together.

The Court of Appeal so held when allowing an appeal by the owners from a decision of Mr Justice Hirst on November 26, 1984 that costs payable by the owners to the charterers on a motion to remit an arbitration award should include the costs payable by the charterers on a motion to remit an award in an arbitration between the charterers and the sub-charterers, both motions having been heard together.

Mr David R. N. Hunt for the owners, Mr Bernard Rix, QC and Mr Simon Gault for the charterers.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the charterers were entitled to an order that the owners pay the costs of resisting the motion to remit the award in the head charter arbitration. Equally, they were entitled to an order that the owners pay the costs of resisting the motion to remit the award in the sub-charter arbitration.

But the charterers suggested that, in so far as they were required to pay the sub-charterers' costs, that liability could be passed on to the owners and enforced by an order made in the proceedings relating to the head charter arbitration.

Section 18(1)(k) of the Supreme Court Act 1982 barred any appeal to the Court of Appeal "relating only to costs which are by law left to the discretion of the court or tribunal without leave of the court or tribunal in question. The present appeal related to the very issue of whether the costs concerned were by law left to the discretion of the court or whether Mr Justice Hirst had had no jurisdiction to make the order. Accordingly no leave was required.

Picture misdescribed goods for sale

Queensway Discount Warehouses Ltd v Burke
Before Lord Justice Lloyd and Mr Justice Tudor-Evans
[Judgment delivered October 10]

It was a misdescription as to the composition of goods under section 1(1)(b) of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 to advertise by means of a pictorial representation in a newspaper that an item of furniture was ready assembled when in fact it was not. In the case of advertising higher sale price and the previous price of goods it was necessary to identify those premises at which the higher price was charged before the wording "was £..." to satisfy the requirements of the Price Marking (Bargain Offers) Order 1979.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing

Queensway's appeal by case stated against the decision of the Manchester Justices to convict them on two informations laid by Mr Thomas Burke under section 1(1)(b) of the 1968 Act and two informations under section 1(1)(b) of the 1979 Order contained in the Schedule to the Price Act 1974.

Miss Genevra Cava for Queensway, Mr Stephen Sauvain for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE LLOYD said that "composition" included not only the enumeration of various components but also the way in which those components were assembled. Components could not be limited to the ingredients or the materials from which the article was made.

He was persuaded that counsel

for the prosecutor was correct in submitting that "composition" was wider in meaning than that laid down in *British Gas Corporation v Lubbock* (1974) 1 WLR 703.

He also agreed with the justices' holding that the references to the floor of the advertisement as to many as 10 different stores at which higher prices were charged was not sufficient identification of the premises to satisfy the requirements of the pricing regulations. Premises were not identified unless singled out.

MR JUSTICE TUDOR-EVANS, agreeing, said that "composition" meant putting something in its correct order, form or arrangement.

Solicitors: Park Nelson Doyle & Devonshire, Mr Graham W. A. Jackson, Manchester.

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A young and dynamic Board Director of one of London's most successful agencies is looking for a Sec/PA to assist him, now his present PA is being promoted. The successful candidate will ideally have agency experience, be well groomed and have a bright and attractive personality. You will be liaising on UK and international work and enjoy being part of a young, stimulating and hard working team. Aged 24-28. Speeds 110/60.

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This is an exceptional post for an exceptional person. You will have the usual excellent skills, but more important you will be a brilliant organiser. You will not only be a very organised and be able to manage the office and be a superb organiser. You will be dealing with editors or reporters on a daily basis, representing the office at a prime location for your flying to New York the next day. You will manage the day to day work of a busy office.

Starting salary £10,000. Two weeks annual holiday. This is a permanent position.

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For particulars and application forms, returnable not later than 31

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For particulars and application forms, please contact the undersigned.

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The College intends to elect one or two Research Fellows and invites applications from men and women whose research is either in English Literature since 1550, or in Pure or Applied Mathematics. The Fellowships are tenable from 1 October 1986 for a period of three years. They are open to graduates of any University who are well-advanced in their doctoral research or have recently embarked on postdoctoral research; normally, applicants should be under 30 years of age. The College reserves the right not to make an election or to elect in a subject which is not one of those specified.

The stipend of a Research Fellow who has no other emoluments except from College teaching and who is resident in College is at present £5200 a year with two annual increments of £300 to £5800. A marriage allowance may be payable and a further allowance may be payable in respect of a first child.

A Research Fellow will receive free rooms in College, dining rights (i.e. some free meals) and small grants towards research expenses. Research Fellows are expected to engage in full-time research but may teach for the College for up to a maximum of six hours a week in Full Term, for which payment will be made at the standard rates.

Application forms should be obtained from the Senior Tutor, Queens' College, Cambridge, CB3 9ET. Two copies of completed forms and two copies of a brief statement outlining a candidate's present and proposed research must be received in the College by 23 November 1985. Candidates must also arrange for testimonials by two referees familiar with their work to be sent directly to the College, not later than the same date.

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Applications are invited from men and women graduates wishing to undertake research in Economics, Politics, Sociology, Social Psychology, Recent Economic, Social or Political History, Industrial Relations, Management Studies, Public and Social Administration, International and Public Law. To be eligible candidates must be not more than five years beyond their undergraduate degree in their academic careers. The Fellowships will be for two years only. Particulars and forms from the Admissions Secretary, Applications by 2 November 1985.

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ASSISTANT
IN THE
DEPARTMENT
OF LAW

Applications are invited for a temporary post of Research Assistant in the Department of Law, tenable for two years. The post is part of a Computer Board and UGC-funded initiative to extend the role of computers in the teaching of law.

Candidates should have an Honours Degree in Law, and a knowledge of and interest in computer applications in law. An interest in Criminal Law would be an advantage. The appointee will be expected to assist with the development of an expert systems package. There will be some teaching duties.

The salary will be £6,865 - £9,275 per annum, according to age and experience, plus Superannuation. Applications (3 copies), together with the names of three referees, should be sent not later than 1st November 1985, to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham, DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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TESTAMENT EXEGESIS
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Applications are invited for a short-term (5 years) appointment in the Department of New Testament Exegesis. The successful applicant will share in the teaching of courses in the Faculty of Divinity and should also be capable of sharing in the teaching of postgraduate students. It is expected that the candidate will also contribute to the research programme of the Department.

The appointment is available immediately but candidates not able to commence until October 1986 will also be considered.

Salary will be on the scale £7,520 - £14,925 per annum, but the appointment will be made on the lower end of the scale (scale under review).

Further particulars and application forms from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen AB9 1FX with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 8 November 1985 (Ref No ED/014).

Birkbeck College
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
LECTURESHIP
IN
GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for a lectureship in Human Geography, tenable from September 1986. No constraint is placed upon the field of study though preference will be given to those conducting research in a metropolitan context, who have an applied orientation to their work, can communicate effectively with mature students and who are familiar with computerized data bases. Appointees will be at an appropriate level on the Lectureship scale £9,117 - £10,572 p.a. inclusive of London Allowance. Further particulars are available from the Assistant Secretary (Personnel) (T) G. L. Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HX (Tel: 01-631 6659) to whom applications including full c.v. and names of two referees should be sent by 16th November.

University College London
DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY
RESEARCH
ASSISTANT

Required for one year from January 1986, or the nearest convenient date, to collect data on rural households in eastern Brittany in the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries. This work will form part of the East Brittany Survey. The applicant must have an Honours Degree, good French and some research experience. Part of the year will be spent in France. Salary £7,055 (under review).

Further particulars from Professor Wendy Davies, History Department, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, to whom applications (two copies, three referees) should be made by 31 October.

University of Birmingham
CO-ORDINATOR OF
CONTINUING EDUCATION
UNDER THE PICKUP SCHEME

Applications are invited from candidates with extensive continuing education experience. In addition, candidates should have good academic qualifications for the post of Co-ordinator of Continuing Education under the DEES Pickup Scheme.

Salary in the scale £7,620 - £14,925 (under review). Appointment for 2 years in the first instance from a date to be agreed.

Further particulars from Mr A. Evans, Registry, Senate Division, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications must be submitted by 1st November 1985.

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The School has approximately 600 pupils, boys and girls, aged 4 to 18. The Senior School is on an attractive riverside site at Croissy-sur-Seine. The Scholarships are open to both boys and girls, day pupils and boarders, wishing to study a normal A Level programme in Paris. The value of the awards will be at least 50% of the fees.

The School offers a full range of A Level courses, supplemented by its own special courses on French civilisation.

For full details apply to the Headmaster, The British School of Paris, 38 Quai de l'Ecluse, 78290 Croissy-sur-Seine.

Retailing could serve you well

The High Street is more and more a road to success for young people. Ann Hills gives some examples

Trendy doors on the High Street are opening to enthusiasts. Lifestyles, trends, entertainments... such words are being used to explain how the High Street is being galvanized into fashion at remarkable speed by successful chains.

Careers in retailing are taking on reflected glamour, and there is potential to reach responsible positions in record time. But style is definitely dictated by head office and staff in branches must be sold on the concept they are selling, so that even after 40 hours on the shop floor they can remain enthusiastic.

Virgin's megastore in Oxford Street teems with life amid what it says is the biggest record selection in the world, life-like waxworks of the famous, from the Beatles to Michael Jackson and its own radio station and cafe. Staff here number 100 among Virgin's expanding retail empire which already employs 600 sales staff.

A dozen new stores are expected to open by the end of 1986, although one has closed in Cardiff - because the site was unsuitable. Richard Branson's flair results in few failures.

The megastore manager, Tom Smith, who is 35, says "Live Aid made us respectable." Mr Smith made up his mind at 12 that he would change the record world. He explains: "I bought my first Gerry and the Pacemakers disc in a Glasgow shop where I was made to feel two feet tall, though I'd saved up for ages."

A household name in only three years

He came to London with A-levels and began a career which took him, via spells as a disc jockey, to a managerial position in the Our Price group, where I felt stunted by insufficient responsibility in the branches.

He joined Virgin as manager in Liverpool and is now in the prime managerial spot. The modernization of four adjoining buildings is nearly complete.

Who does he want to employ? For an applicant to such a shop, being a graduate may be an advantage, but the first requirement is being young, keen and probably addicted to music - not only rock or pop. "We have a female violinist in the classical department," says her boss, who confesses to browsing through the soul section after work.

Those who enter on the trainee management scheme are trained over six months with short (about four-day) courses on subjects such as employment law, security and management.

Since the major stores take on extra Christmas staff from November to January, and may retain a certain proportion permanently, coming as a temporary recruit can be a sensible approach to test suitability.

Next is a contrast, with a calmer image which has become a household name in only three years. Last month the total was 212 Next shops (for women), 116 Next for Men and 20

Managers in branches are often less than 25, invariably under 30. At Olympus the emphasis is on sport and leisure. The prime store in Oxford Street has a video wall with 16 images, showing clothes and footwear in use. Sales girls are clad in track suits, though managers tend to look more traditional. They reach these positions through carefully controlled programmes which begin with an eight-week induction course (beginning with self management and going on to selling and security), followed by a 10-week training course with a central block of three weeks in classrooms in Liverpool or Manchester.

Within a few months recruits can be assistant managers - such as 23-year-old Lyle Finley. He started off on the right career path with a degree in sports studies at Newcastle Polytechnic. With information on relevant matters, from the composition of a track shoe to the nature of society's participation in sports, he had a running start.

He says: "Olympus opened in Newcastle just before I graduated. The video in the window, the new style of display were attractive to the eye." Back in Belfast home territory, he answered an advertisement for staff to serve in the city's new branch. Nearly a year later, as assistant manager in Manchester, Lyle still has enthusiasm. He is likely to stay in his present post for another year or two.

Staff join in the store's profit-sharing scheme

because, as Jane Bonser, training and personnel manager, explains, the company wants young staff to consolidate experience as they rise.

Now 35, she joined in 1978 as a part-time sales assistant in Marlow, Buckinghamshire, in the year when Olympus was taken over by British Shoe Corporation.

The joint company is part of the Sears empire and Jane is in a key position: expansion is proceeding at the rate of another 30 stores in Britain by the end of 1987 - bringing the total to nearly 300. And she is helping to recruit for the company's first continental store in Amsterdam.

A graduate can expect to start on about £5,500 for a 40-hour week or more - Lyle confesses to a usual start from 8.30am to 6pm, but believes that his efforts will be rewarded by promotional prospects.

After three years, staff join in the profit-sharing scheme, run as one of the incentives from head office in Leicester, which Lyle claims is supportive in matters from sending out training material on new stock to encouraging in-store promotions.

One is that staff discounts mean that Lyle buys more Olympus Sports clothing than his bank balance merits. But believing in the product you sell is a priority in these claims.

● Retailing - a special report will appear in The Times on Thursday.

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL
PHYSICS

Cranleigh School seeks a physicist for January 1986. The post would suit an enthusiastic recent graduate or someone with industrial or research experience. The Physics Department, which follows the Nuffield syllabus, is housed in its own purpose-built building and has a strong academic tradition; there are close links with the Electronics and Computing Departments. The person appointed would teach at all levels including the Sixth Form.

ECONOMICS

A teacher of Economics at A Level is required for January 1986. The post, in a new Department, would suit a specialist in economic theory who could offer political organisation as a subsidiary subject. All teaching is in small sets.

The School is situated in Surrey countryside and accommodation is provided. Salaries are according to the Cranleigh scale. Applications, with c.v. and the names of two referees, should be sent to the Headmaster, Cranleigh School, Surrey GU6 8QQ not later than 21st October 1985.

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430 girls, 70 in Sixth Form.

The Entrance Examination for entry in September, 1986 will take place on Friday, 31st January, 1986. If this date is impossible, special arrangements may be made for the examination to be taken on Saturday, 1st February, 1986. Entry to the Sixth Form is welcomed, and there are a number of scholarships awarded to candidates, both from St Margaret's and from other schools, on the basis of academic excellence and in Art and Music. Application for a scholarship should be made by Monday, 27th January, 1986, and forms are available from the school.

Parents and daughters interested in seeing the school are invited to ring the Head's Secretary and make an appointment for a visit.

St Margaret's School, Bushey
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Required for September 1986, a graduate

PHYSICIST

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The Master,
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by 27th October; further details may be obtained by telephoning the Head of Science, Dr. L. R. Williams on Haddonstone (09922) 440229.

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01-837 1326 or 01-837 3774SCHOLARSHIP
AND FELLOWSHIPSTHE FELLOWSHIP OF ENGINEERING
BRITISH GAS
SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited by the Fellowship of Engineering for the Fellowship of Engineering - British Gas Senior Research Fellowship for independent and original research to be carried out in a UK university or polytechnic in a field of engineering or technology of direct interest to British Gas.

Candidates, who must be UK (or Commonwealth) citizens, are normally expected to be under 40 years of age. They may currently be working in a university or polytechnic, in industrial R&D, or in a public research organization, and must be able to demonstrate proven ability in their chosen field of work and its relevance to the interests of British Gas. The Senior Research Fellow will be expected to work closely with British Gas and applicants are advised - before making their applications - to discuss their ideas with the appropriate British Gas Research Station(s).

The term of the Senior Research Fellowship will be 5 years, with the possibility of an extension for a further two years. The salary will be within the current range £14,18,000 (under review), together with superannuation benefits and, where appropriate, London Weighting. Some provision for research expenses will be provided.

In their applications, candidates should include a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, together with details of any current grants and consensually held and of any wider industrial contacts. They should give a description of the proposed research, and provide evidence of consent from the Head of Department or authority in the university or polytechnic in which it is proposed to do the work.

The conditions governing the appointment, and information on recent R&D work carried out by British Gas, are obtainable from Miss G. Samson, The Fellowship of Engineering, 3 Little Smith Street, London SW1P 3EL - to whom completed applications should be sent by December 31st, 1985.

University
of
Durham
RESEARCH
FOUNDATION

The College of the University of Durham invite applications for a number of COLLEGE FELLOWSHIPS

available in the 1986/87 academic year. These vary from one term to one year. The Fellowships normally provide free accommodation and food, and modest research expenses, but there is no stipend.

Applications (five copies) should be submitted by Monday, 2 December 1985 to the Vice-President of the Society of Fellows, c/o Hatfield College, North Bailey, Durham DH1 1TA, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Jesus College, Oxford
TUTORIAL
FELLOWSHIP
IN
PURE
MATHEMATICS

The College proposes to elect an Official Fellow and Tutor in Pure Mathematics, with effect from October 1, 1986. The appointment is tenable with a non-stipendiary University Lectureship (CUU) which may at a later date (though with no commitment to do so) be converted into a stipendiary university post. The post is open to men and women.

Further information may be obtained from the Principal, Jesus College, Oxford, who should receive applications by November 7, 1985.

University of Bristol
DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY
AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Applications are invited for a Research Fellow in Theology and Religious Studies, to be appointed for a period of three years, from September 1986. The post will be full time and will be funded by the University of Bristol. The successful candidate will be expected to direct the Department of Theology and Religious Studies, which is a non-stipendiary University Lectureship (CUU) which may at a later date (though with no commitment to do so) be converted into a stipendiary university post. The post is open to men and women.

Further information may be obtained from the Principal, Jesus College, Oxford, who should receive applications by November 7, 1985.

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St Catharine's College, Cambridge
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Governing Body of St Catharine's College invites applications from men or women for election to three Research Fellowships tenable without restriction as to subject from 1st October 1986 for three years. Candidates must be graduates of a university and under thirty years of age on 1st October 1985. The closing date for applications is 7th November 1985.

Further particulars are available from Dr C E Baron, Secretary for the Research Fellowship Competition.

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For details write to the Clerk to the Governors of James Allen's Girls' School at Dulwich College, London SE21 7LD.

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Grays House, Roehampton Lane, London SW16 6BU (Telephone 01-876 2545)

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The successful applicant will be responsible to the Governing Body for financial, accounting and other administrative matters.

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Froebel Institute College, a residential college, is a constituent of the Roehampton Institute of Higher Education with above 700 students.

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01 Carol Pat (two) - based on an
 02 Robert Schumann's Dances Six
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 04 Dances, No 2 In F; No 3 In F; No 1
 05 In G minor; and songs from
 06 Mahler's Das Kraben
 07 Wunderhorn – the No 4, No 5, No
 08 7, No 9 and No 10.1
 09 Music for Two Lutes: played by
 10 Jakob Lindberg and Paul O'Dette.
 11 Light in Disant' Desert: Arab
 12 poetry read by Ali Raisaei and
 13 Philip Sully (3). The Paths of the
 14 Soul.
 15 Music Group of London play
 16 Mozart's Trio in C, K 548; John
 17 McCabe's Desert III: Landscape.

News on the hour. H
6:30, 7:30 and 8:30

Kan Bruce. 10.30 Jimmy Young.
om Sports Desk. David Jacobs.
Glorie Hunniford. Incl 2.02; 3.02
Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All the Way!
David Hamilton 1. Incl 4.02; 5.05
Eva Daria. 6.00 John Dunn. Incl 6.08
Desk. 6.50 The Beatles and Clavie
ults (MF) only. 6.00 Alan Dell with
ce Band Days and Big Band Era.
 Humphrey Lyttelton with the best of
3.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Some of
e Days. Quiz chaired by David
n. Tonight's Special. 11.00
alby Ayres. Judith Chalmers, Martin
s and Lance Percival. 10.30 Star
nd. Scenes and music from the
es. 11.00 Bernard Falk presents
and Midnight (stereo from midnight).
Peter Dickinson presents
mide 1.30-4.00 A Little Night
ic.

Red

Radio 1

ns on the half hour from 5.30pm until
1pm and at 12 midnight. 5.00am
John. 7.30 Mike Read. 9.30 Andy
bles. 12.30pm Newsbeat (Frank
bridge). 12.45 Gary Davies. 3.00
re Wright. 5.30 Newsbeat (Frank
bridge). 5.45 Bruce Dickinson. 7.30
e Long talks to Dave Wakelind and
iding Roger from General Public
ter their impressions of Japan after
tour. 10.00-12.00 John Peel. VHF
t 1 & 2: 4.00am As Radio 2. 7.30
30pm As Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am As
1 & 2 end

WORLD SERVICE

om Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.00
enty-Four Hours. 7.30 Sarah and Company.

8.00 News 8.09 Relive
the Sun. 8.30 Anyth
News 8.00 Random of

9.30 Financial News, 9.40 Look Ahead.
Peelies Choice, 10.00 News, 10.01 It's
World: Phone In, 10.10 Mainstream.
9.40 World News, 11.00 News At Six.
The Book Club, 12.00 News, 12.01
5 Book Club, 12.45 Sports Round-up, 1.00
10 News, 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours, 1.30
Art of Paster Pears, 2.00 Outback, 2.45
The Book Club, 3.00 News, 3.01
Personal, 3.15 Development, 3.45 The Poison
4.00 News, 4.09 Commentary, 4.15 Zoo
A UK, 4.30 Classical Channel, 4.45 The
nd Today, 5.00 News, 5.09 Book Club,
5.15 News, 5.45 News, 5.50 News, 6.00
ers: 6.15 Classical Channel, 6.30 Rock
nd, 10.00 News, 10.09 The World Today,
10.15 Book Choice, 10.30 Financial News,
10.45 News, 10.50 News, 10.55 News, 11.00
10 News, 11.08 Commentary, 11.15 Zoo
UK, 11.30 The Book Club, 12.00 News,
12.09 News About Britain, 12.15 Radio
12.30 Sarah and Company, 1.08

News. 1.31 Outlook. 1.35
Walk UK. 2.00 News. 2.05
Press. 2.15 Network

NATIONAL 3:00 News. 3:05 News About
Spain. 3:15 The World Today. 3:30 John Peel
Newswatch. 4:30 The Sacred Choir. 5:45
World Today
(All times in GMT)

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1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9: World

HANNEL As London except:
1.20pm-1.30pm News.
10 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Mind
or Language. 12.30am Closesdown.

YS 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45
Sons and Daughters. 6.00 Coast
to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Bgm Show. 10.30

Questions. 11.20 D
12.20am Company

CENTRAL As London except:
1.20pm-1.30 News.
7-7.00 Central Post. 12.30am
sedown.

COTSWOLD As London except:
1.20pm News. 1.30
on Line. 1.35 Television Super Bowl.
4-4.00 Bill Alley at Home. 5.15-5.45
mercade Farm. 6.00 News and
tand Today. 6.30-7.00 What's Your
blem? 11.30 Crime Desk. 11.35
Division Super Bowl. 12.30am Late
sedown.

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